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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian

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Beranger and Lafayette.

The following poem is a translation from the French of Beranger, and celebrates the arrival of Lafayette in the United States on the occasion of his visit fifty years ago, when America gave the hero a reception worthy of his services to freedom in the old world and the new. As a warm tribute to America from the bard of the French people it deserves note just now in connection with the ceremonies of dedicating a new statue to Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE IN AMERICA.

"Tell me what bannered barge is hither sweeping?"
"A warrior old unto our shore it brings."
Bears he a king's high pledge in solemn keeping?"
"He kindled the undying ire of kings."
"And is he mighty?" "Lone he crossed the ocean."
"What has he done?" Broke chains—the bond made free!
Glory to him who's won two world's devotion!
Triumphal days shine out o'er land and sea!"

"Child of old Europe, here where loud resoundeth
The glad acclaim that countless thousands raise,
Serfless and strifeless, broad the reign abounds in
Of law and labor, peace and homely ways.
Touching this shore th' oppressed are slaves no longer;
Yea, tryanny has peopled waste and lea.
Here stands th' Almighty 'twixt man and his wronger.
Triumphal days shine out o'er land and sea!"

"What blood it cost, what long days of disaster!
We reeled in gloom, but Lafayette sped here,
Pointed to France, had Washington for master;
Fought, conquered and the English fled in fear.
Since for fair France, for liberty the sainted,
He's grown the greater in adversity:
We'll smooth the furrows Austrian fetters printed,
Triumphal days shine out o'er land and sea!"

"He whom our Father prized, this friend and chief, let
Mem'ry tell while welcome shakes the morn,
Bessed fifty years agone—first bud and leaflet—
The tree of liberty, then newly born
But look! to-day thick leaved it spreadeth,
Braving fire bolt and icy blast, our tree;
He comes to rest beneath the shade it shedeth,
Triumphal days shine out o'er land and sea!"

"Around him gathered see our chiefs and sages,
Each feature scanned by comrades of his fame;
A mighty nation in his praise engages;
The redskin comes at mention of his name.
The sacred tree has shade enough to cover
This host, 'neath branches ever green to be;
The wind its seed shall spread the wide world over,
Triumphal days shine out o'er land and sea!"

He who had heard these fervid words outpouring
Followed a conq'ror, served the need of kings;
Foro whom the slave-bound peoples knelt adoring;
A free land's homage grander honor brings.
"Alas!" he said, and o'er wild waves that blossom,
A far, dear clime he sought out wistfully,
"May virtue draw the two worlds breast to bosom,
Triumphal days shine out o'er land and sea!"

THE SNOW FLOOD.

A TALE OF EASTERN SIBERIA.

"They're up, I tell you, and out in force, and there will be blazing roofs and blood spilled all along the Chinese frontier, from Kara Son to Dostvernik. We are safe enough, of course, here in Kiachta, behind our strong stockades and brass cannon. But there is scarcely a post to the eastward that can be called secure, now the Mongols are over the border."

"Surely, however," said I, looking up from my desk and the invoice in which I was duly recording packages of brick tea, coarse silk, the white sonorous brass peculiar to China, and other imports to the Flowery Land, "the Mongols will content themselves with sweeping off some flocks and herds, and not venture on attacking any of the settlements. The Russian military power"—

"It's a far cry, as they say in my country, to St. Petersburg, or even to the Volga," grimly rejoined the first speaker, whose name was Gilfillan. "These Tartar thieves know well enough that, short of Irkutsk, there are but some weak detachments to bar their way. Even the sotnia of Cossacks has been withdrawn, and, for the moment, the whole of eastern Siberia lies at the mercy of the Mongols."

I, Frank Richards, had been, during two out of the three years which I had passed in this out-of-the-way corner of the Russian dominions, a clerk in the firm of Merton & Paulovitch, the managing partner of which resided at Irkutsk. Mr. Merton was one of those Anglo-Russians of whom many are to be found in the higher mercantile society of St. Petersburg. He was a man of considerable property, and a member of the Fur Trading Guild.

It was with anger and annoyance that the rich merchant learned that his clerk was in love with his only daughter, Ellen, and that the sentiment was reciprocal. Mr. Merton, as was very natural, had other views for his daughter's establishment in life.

"I like you, Richards," the merchant had said to me, not unkindly; "and if you, and Ellen, too, will be but reasonable and promise to forget this folly—Ah! well, then, there is no help for it, I see."

And thereupon we parted.

On the fourth day after the outbreak of hostilities there arrived in Kiachta a group of Englishmen, engineers and Cornish miners, from a valuable mine on the further bank of the Amoor, the whole plant of which had been wantonly destroyed by the Mongol raiders. They reported the station of Cherinsk, with all its factories and dwellings, to be in flames, while the European residents, with such of their property as they could contrive to save, were slowly retreating, under the protection of a military escort, toward Irkutsk.

"Toward Irkutsk!" I exclaimed, incredulously; "you mean, surely, toward Kiachta. It would be running into the lion's mouth to attempt the long march over the open plains that lie between the northern end of Lake Bakal and the mountains at the headwaters of the Amour. No one in his senses would give such an advantage to the fleet footed enemy."

But my informant was positive as to the route which the caravan of refugees from Cherinsk had adopted. A Cornish miner, dispatched thither to purchase powder for blasting purposes, immediately before the inroad, had rejoined his comrades with the news. It appears that the decision, perilously unwise as it seemed to me, to select the longer and more northerly line of march, had been formed by Count Annenkoff, who commanded the troops, and who was a young man, new to the country, and over-confident in his own judgment.

Hitherto, it was added, the Mongol horsemen had contented themselves with hovering, like hawks on the wing, around the destined prey, keeping at a respectful distance from the rifled muskets of the soldiery; but there could be no doubt that they were waiting the opportunity, in some unguarded moment, of swooping down upon the camp, while the movements of the fugitives, incumbered as they were by a heavy baggage train, and accompanied by several ladies and children, were of necessity slow. That Ellen and her father were of the company was all but certain.

I could no longer endure the safe inaction of life at Kiachta, and accordingly I formed a resolve which to many of my friends appeared rash and willful. This was to make my way, as best I might, to the caravan, the tardy pace of which would readily be overtaken by a well mounted rider, and to persuade Ellen and her father rather to trust themselves to my guidance back to Kiachta, than to persevere in the arduous march that otherwise lay before them.

I was excellently mounted, and felt that, should I fall in with the enemy, their shaggy ponies would not easily come up with my fine Turcoman steed.

The first long day's march brought me to a cluster of black felt tents, conical in shape, pitched on the bank of a shallow brook, while hard by grazed the sheep and buffaloes that made up the only wealth of the horde. I rode up to them without fear—for these ramblers through the plains of eastern Siberia have little harm in them—and recognized in the headman of the camp an old acquaintance, who spoke a little Russian, and often brought in lambskins, yaourt, and wild strawberries to the market at Kiachta.

"I would not push on were I you, Gospodin," said the white bearded patriarch, as he set before me the simple fare—milk, cheese and mutton kabaubs, skewered on a twig of the arbutus—that he had to offer. "They were here with us yesterday, some hundreds of the light fingered rogues from across the frontier, and it cost me ten fat sheep, and many fair words, to coax them into good behavior. They had two white men's heads, set on spear points, for their standards, and their leader swore not to go back to Mongolia without silver enough to plate the shrines of his joss-house. They're after the poor folks from Cherinsk by this time; not that they've any more fancy for the whistle of a leaden bullet than other people have."

The gift of a golden eagle, and the promise of two more coins of the same mintage, induced the headman to send with me a barefooted lad of his tribe, who would, I was assured, prove quite competent to conduct me to a place whence I could easily overtake the caravan, and also to keep up with my horse at any pace short of a gallop. And young Kazim ran gallantly beside my stirrup over weary leagues of grazing grounds, and stretches of stony barrenness, till at length he stopped, pointing triumphantly to a number of footprints of horses, oxen, camels and men, stamped into the half dried mud of a shallow watercourse, and with a joyous flirt of hand toward a distant wreath of blue smoke, sure sign of a bivouac fire, he received from me the glittering eagles, wrapped the gold in a scrap of raw sheepskin, and thrust it into the gourd that dangled by a thong from his waist, and then, with a grin of leave taking, trotted off homeward.

I had not ridden half a mile toward the camp fire before I saw approaching me, at a lumbering amble, ungainly enough, but swift and silent, some two score of laden camels, urged on by four horsemen whose lances and the black Tartar caps they wore suggested their nationality as Mongolian. Two of them, as soon as they espied me, dashed at me, in circles, still brandishing their spears, until a third horseman spurred forward, calling out something, which seemed as if by magic to suspend their murderous intentions, and then rode quietly up to my side, and held out his bony hand for me to shake.

"Brother!" he said, in a strange jargon of mingled Turkish and Russian; "very good friend, Batuschka! Has English lord forgotten poor Sing-Si?"

I looked at the man's broad flat face, and did indeed recognize a Tartar of the name above mentioned, whom I had, a year before, bought off, at an expenditure of some six shillings sterling, from a Cossack patrol about to hang him on a dwarf oak for being captured, red handed, as a sheep stealer. He had since then worked for us, as a porter, for some months in Kiachta, but the vagrant instinct was too strong in Sing-Si, and he had to throw up his employment and fled to the steppe.

The other three Tartars became amicable enough when they found that their companion hailed me as a friend, and I gathered from the rascals' talk that they had been acting as guides to the Cherinsk caravan, and had seized an opportunity of making off with forty camels and their loads, with which, as I made out, they intended to join their cousins, the robber Mongols. All this Sing-Si, whose moral fiber was of the coarsest, related as an excellent joke; but when he learned that I was on my way to join those whom he had just deserted, his countenance assumed a graver expression.

"Hark ye, English lord," he said, cautiously, as the others begun to goad on their camels with blows and lance pricks, "we of the steppe love a friend as we hate a foe. Sing-Si does not want his former protector to leave his bones to bleach on the plains, with those of yonder unblessed ones;" and he shook his fist at the far-off smoke; "and sure as death their shroud is spinning fast."

"What do you mean?" I asked, anxiously.

"I mean," hissed out Sing-Si, putting his ugly face close to mine, "that we of the old Tartar stock have no cause to be fond of the Muskov, and a pretty trick we have played them. Hist! did you never hear of the snow flood?"

I had, in the course of my residence in Siberia, heard vague stories of such a phenomenon of the far northern steppes, and I nodded, waiting to hear more.

"The Russians will feel it soon," chuckled Sing-Si; "the blind moles! Already the wind is from the north, already the threads of the fatal spinners span the sky, and we have led them where there are no mountains to break the fury of the blast; no barrier to check the rush of the white wave that shall overwhelm man and beast. Away, Englishman, whip and spur, as you love your life, for even here you are not safe, and ride to the left, mark me, westward, to the shelter of the hills. As for me, I go."

And, spurring his rough pony, off he clattered in pursuit of his party. I rode at a brisk gallop toward the camp fire. The snow flood! There crowded on my mind all the tales that I had ever heard of caravans, of solitary hunters, or of detachments of troops, overtaken by the resistless drift on those illimitable plains, where not a tree, not a hillock, existed to stem the violence of the wind. And as I sped on I felt convinced that Sing-Si's warning was a true one.

On reaching the encampment I found my predictions of impending evil received very much as were those of Cassandra in old Troy. Count Annenkoff, a vain young officer of supreme scorn for civilians and foreigners, ridiculed my advice, and declined to regard my informant Sing-Si as anything but a scoundrel who had absconded with a portion of the baggage.

"Excuse my incredulity, *mon cher*," he said, coolly, "but your snow flood, as you phrase it, appears too nearly related to Sinbad's valley of diamonds, and the other contes of the "Thousand and One Nights," to command credence; and I shall use my own discretion as regards the route to be followed."

The other Europeans, if less supercilious, were almost equally deaf to all the arguments which I could urge. None of them had witnessed, though all of them had heard of, the fell force of that snowy tempest to which the Asiatics had given so picturesque a name; and none were willing to run the gauntlet of the prowling Mongols in order to elude a danger which might prove mythical. But Ellen, who believed in me because she loved me, used all her influence with her father, and with such good effect that Mr. Merton yielded a reluctant consent to have his own and his daughter's horses resaddled and to set off, under my guidance, in the direction indicated by Sing-Si.

As we left the camp, lighted by a broad, full moon that bathed the steppe with silvery brightness, I observed that the northern sky was growing very dark, and that the long filaments of gray cloud had become knit together, as though the Valkyrs were indeed busy at the loom of death. The wind, also, blowing in fitful gusts, had become piercing cold, and our very horses snorted and sniffed the air, as though they scented the approach of some viewless peril.

By the time we had ridden, as I guessed, some two miles from the halting place, the northern sky had darkened still more, and the slow sobbing of the desert wind had swelled into a shriek, while the temperature was perceptibly lower, so that Ellen shivered more from cold than fear. We pressed on. Mr. Merton, as I have said, had been unwilling to take my counsel, in opposition to the scoffs and remonstrances of his friends, but now he said, in an altered tone:

"I begin to think, Richards, that you and the Tartar were right. God bless you for your unselfish kindness, my boy, whatever comes of this."

Before I could reply, a terrified outcry from Ellen's lips made me turn my head, just as the first quick snowflakes came whirling down, and there, behind us, throwing before it, as it came, a ghastly gleam of light, came from the north a shapeless whiteness, rolling pitiless on.

"The snow! the snow!" we exclaimed, as with one voice, urging on our affrighted horses to their fullest speed, while behind us, like the tide rising fast over the sands of the estuary, swept on the white wave, burying beneath it, as it advanced, bush, and mound, and water course, and blotting out every feature of the landscape to the northward.

Then began a race indeed, the alarmed horses straining every sinew to outstrip the pursuing fate; but with all our speed the drift gained upon us, and presently we found ourselves plunging and floundering, up to the saddle girths in snow. The moon's radiance was now totally obscured, but afar off, to westward, my eye had caught the ruddy glance of a fire such as charcoal burners kindle among the hills, and never did storm-tossed mariner watch the welcome beacon of some harbor more eagerly than I did this saving light.

The fire, as I had conjectured, was burning high up on one of the wooded spurs of the mountain range near the source of the Amour, but to reach it was no trifling task. Our exhausted steeds, worn out by the toilsome passage through the snow, could scarcely be urged to fresh exertions, while the rush of the deepening flood, and the blinding showers that dashed into our faces, threatened at each instant to overwhelm us. We reached the Amoor at last, down the swollen current of which were whirling masses of snow, and here Ellen's horse fell, and could not be raised, while that of Mr. Merton, gasping and spent, no longer answered to the spur.

"Save yourself, Frank! leave us! why should all perish?" groaned the merchant.

There was some strength and spirit yet left in the gallant Turcoman that I bestrode, and, snatching up Ellen's light form in my arms, I spurred into the river, and, struggling through, deposited my precious burden on the turf beyond, under the shelter of a rocky bowlder. I then recrossed the ford, and, bidding Mr. Merton to cling tightly to my horse's mane, for the third time breasted the current, and, half swimming, half wading, we got through, though on the further bank my noble horse reeled and fell, with a faint, low neigh, and so died. The carcasses of the others were already buried beneath the driving snow.

The rest of our story—how, after some fatigue, we scaled the rocky ravine where stood the hut of the charcoal burners, and how these rough but kindly beings warmed and fed us, and finally enabled us to reach Kiachta in safety—is a tale of mere commonplace hardship. I have been for years the happy husband of Ellen, and a junior partner in the thriving house of Merton & Paulovitch, although our sphere of business has been removed to a less romantic region than that of eastern Siberia. Of the fate of Count Annenkoff and the caravan under his charge no survivor ever returned to headquarters to tell the tale.

The Arrest of Tweed.

The following particulars of the arrest of William M. Tweed are given: Captain-General Jovellar at Havana received intelligence that Tweed had disembarked at Santiago de Cuba and notified the authorities there. Before the latter could take action Tweed embarked aboard the sailing vessel Carmen bound to Vigo. Captain-General Jovellar then telegraphed to the Madrid government, which, fearing the Carmen might go to some other port, requested the authorities at all Spanish ports to examine the persons on board all vessels named Carmen. There are twelve Spanish vessels of that name.

A portrait of Tweed being indispensable for his identification, the Spanish authorities obtained and made copies of a caricature in an American journal, representing him as beating a child, supposed to typify American justice.

This caricature led the Spanish authorities and reporters of Spanish papers to believe Tweed had been kidnapping children. Hence, in the first official announcement received here of the arrest of "Twid Antelme" (which is supposed to have been a telegraphic corruption of "Tweed, American"), it was stated that he had been arrested for kidnapping American children.

DEEDS OF BASHI-BAZOUKS.

The Awful Story of Murders in Bulgarian Villages—An Official Report to the American Minister in Constantinople.

The following is the report of Mr. Schuyler, the American consul-general, to Horace Maynard, the American minister in Constantinople:

SIR: During the last winter and spring agents of the Bulgarian committee at Bucharest made an agitation in Bulgaria for an insurrection against the Turkish government, and met with considerable encouragement among the younger part of the population. Owing to the betrayal of the plot, the insurrection broke out prematurely on the first and second of May.

The boys of Philippopolis and Adrianople practically seized on the government, and armed the Mussulman inhabitants of the towns and of the country, arms being sent for that purpose from Adrianople and Constantinople. These armed Mussulmans, called irregular troops or Bashi-Bazouks, were then, together with the few regular troops at hand, sent into a campaign against the Bulgarian villages, for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, and of disarming the Christian population.

The insurgent villages made little or no resistance. In many instances they surrendered their arms upon the first demand. Nearly all the villages which were attacked by the Bashi-Bazouks were burned and pillaged, as were also those which had been abandoned by the terrified inhabitants. The inhabitants of some villages were massacred after exhibitions of the most ferocious cruelty. These crimes were committed by the regular troops as well as by the Bashi-Bazouks.

The number of villages which were burned in whole or in part in the districts of Philippopolis, Roptchuss and Tartar-Bazardjik is at least sixty-five, of which the names are as follows:

Villages.	Houses.	Villages.	Houses.
Sindjerli	200	Boikovo	60
Stara Novo-Selo	300	Dudovo	20
Yuleshintsa	90	Klisseura	700
Krastovo	100	Batak	900
Uzun-geren	70	Vietrona	600
Ereil	200	Streltcha	440
Sary-Gol	44	Badovintsi	100
Advadjik	50	Kalagiari	160
Pashtushka	20	Boga	60
Zdrebtchika	90	Eski-Kashi	80
Yasy-Koria	140	Tsorovo	150
Kozarsko	110	Panagurishta	3,000
Perustitsa	400		

It is very difficult to estimate the number of Bulgarians who were killed during the few days that the disturbances lasted, but I am inclined to put 15,000 as the lowest for the districts I have named.

Perustitsa, a town of four hundred houses, and between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, took no active part in the insurrection. When the Bashi-Bazouks appeared before the town they therefore refused to surrender, intrenched themselves in a church, retreating finally to another, and held out for five days, until they saw the regular troops, when the remainder gave themselves up. The church was bombarded, and about 1,000 in all were killed, many of them women and children.

Klissura was nearly twice the size of Perustitsa and proportionately richer, as many of the inhabitants were engaged in the manufacture of attar of roses, and many were merchants traveling through the country. The insurrectionary movement begun here on the second of May, but it was not until the twelfth that the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Tussum Bey, of Karlovo, attacked the place. More than 250 Bulgarians were killed, chiefly women and children. The Turks claim that fourteen Mussulmans (in part gypsies) were killed before and during the fight. As soon as the Bashi-Bazouks entered the town they pillaged it and burned it. Subsequent parties carried off all that was left, even to the nails from the doors and the tiles from the roofs. Tussum Bey for this exploit was decorated with the Mejidie.

Panagurishta (Otluk-kui) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with Bashi-Bazouks, on the eleventh of May. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants fled, but about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Both churches were completely destroyed, and almost leveled to the ground. In one an old man was burned alive. Two of the schools were burned, the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me, hardly a woman in the town escaped brutal treatment. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off, and were then left to die, unless some more charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. Pregnant women were ripped open and the unborn babes carried triumphantly on the points of bayonets and sabers, while little children were made to bear the dripping heads of their comrades. This scene was continued for three days, when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead.

While pillage reigned supreme at Koprishtitsa and lust at Panagurishta, at Batak the Turks seemed to have no stronger passion than the thirst for blood. This village surrendered without firing a shot after the promise of safety to the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Ahmed Aga of Burutina, a chief of the rural police. Despite his promise, the few arms once surrendered, Ahmed Aga ordered the destruction of the village and the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, about a hundred young girls being reserved to the conqueror before they too should be killed. I saw their bones in the hollow on the hillside, where the dogs were gnawing them. Not a house is now standing in the midst of this lovely valley. Of the 8,000 inhabitants not 2,000 are known to survive. Fully 5,000 persons, a very large portion of them women and children, perished here, and their bones whiten the ruins. The sight of Batak is enough to verify all that has been said about the acts of the Turks in repressing the Bulgarian insurrection. And yet I saw it three months after the massacre. On every side were human bones, skulls, ribs, and even complete skeletons, heads of girls still adorned with braids of long hair, bones of children, skeletons still incased in clothing. Here was a house the floor of which was white with the ashes and charred bones of thirty persons burned alive there. Here was the spot where the village notable Trandafil was spitted on a spike and then roasted, and where he is now buried; there was a foul hole full of decomposing bodies, here a mill filled with swollen corpses; here the schoolhouse, where two hundred women and children who had taken refuge there were burned alive, and here the church and churchyard, where fully a thousand half-decayed forms were still to be seen, filling the inclosure in a heap several feet high, arms, feet, and heads protruding from the stones which had vainly been thrown there to hide them, and poisoning all the air. Ahmed Aga, who commanded at the massacre, has been decorated and promoted to the rank of Yuzbashi.

These atrocities were entirely unnecessary for the suppression of the insurrection, for it was an insignificant rebellion at the best, and the villagers generally surrendered at the first summons.

Sackfuls of heads were emptied in the street before the Italian consul's door. There was a steep descent there leading down to the little river that runs through the town, and the heads rolled down this little hill, tumbling over each other in horrid confusion, as though trying to escape from the dogs that immediately pounced upon them. It is very true that forty young girls were not burnt alive at Novo Selo. This occurred at Batak, and there were not forty, but two hundred girls, women and children burnt alive.

The Case of Koster.

We called attention the other day, says the New York *Tribune*, to a scene which lately took place in Dayton, Ohio, at a hanging. Quite as remarkable a one occurred in Philadelphia at a funeral, and one equally suggestive of peculiarities in our present condition of civilization. A young man was to be buried, aged twenty, the son of poor and obscure people. "The streets about the house," we are told, "were blocked for hours by waiting multitudes, eager for a glimpse of the corpse. A large police force, by well devised arrangements, were able to gratify them. Lines were formed, and many thousands were enabled to pass through the house and to view the body." The crush became so tremendous at last, however, that only a favored few societies were permitted to look at the dead hero. For a looker-on would have decided that the dead man must have been a hero, and that of no mean rank. What great deed or noble service to humanity had he done that this mass of people should have been so moved, and that the newspapers the next day should contain a minute account of the funeral ceremonies? The boy was a prize fighter, and his claim to notice the fact that he had been pummeled to death. The curious multitude could see the "blackened, bloated face," surrounded by wreaths and crosses of immortelles, and the "hands stripped of flesh," holding an inscription which testified that the dead lad was now "safe in the arms of Jesus; safe on His gentle breast."

After all there is nothing in the horrible comedy to wonder it. The crowd which surrounded Koster's dead body was a crowd which would form itself to cheer a great deed or jeer at a hanging. It was the great unreasoning majority which runs hither and thither on the streets for the excitement which other men find in the theater, in social life, or in whisky—the multitude that eighteen centuries ago strewed palm branches in the Master's way and mocked him on the cross. We have no fault to find with the crowd any more than with any other brainless creature which can be whistled here or there to its own undoing. How it has been whistled in this case, and by whom, it is not hard to discover. The full particulars of this Weedon and Koster fight, and of every other combat of equal magnitude, were reported in detail in newspapers which profess to guide public opinion. The dead lad's father, when put upon the stand, swore that his son "was a good boy; neither drank, gambled, nor had any other bad vices; but that he had been inveigled into fighting out the fight, and after he was beaten was so laughed at in the papers that he said he must fight again. He came to kiss his mother good-bye before going out to meet Weedon; he said he must do it, not for money, but satisfaction."

Municipal Taxation.

Daniel L. Harris of Springfield contributed a paper, on "Municipal Extravagance," to the Social Science Convention. Mr. Harris has brought a great variety of facts to the illustration of his subject, taken from the experience of the most prominent cities in Massachusetts. These facts and figures he has arranged in tables which are a valuable contribution to the subject of municipal reform. Some of the striking facts disclosed by these tables are that at the outbreak of the war in 1861 the actual cost of managing the municipal concerns of the cities of Massachusetts, except Boston, and including the payment of county and State taxes, averaged only $5.94 per capita; secondly, that in 1865 their expenses had risen to $11 08, and that in 1875 they had become no less than $17.11 per capita. In 1861 the combined funded debt of all the cities was an average burden of $31 62 upon each inhabitant. In 1875 the same debt had risen to $84 19 apiece upon the duplicated number of inhabitants; or contemplating these obligations in the aggregate, they amounted to $13,000,000, and in 1875 to $70,500,000, the increase being $59,000,000 in fourteen years. A second table shows the aggregate valuation, amount of taxes, and amount of the funded debt of fifteen of the most prominent cities of the Union. The developments of the table, says Mr. Harris, are simply astounding. Behold New York city submitting to an annual tax of more than $34 per capita, and at the same time struggling to carry an amount of debt averaging $126 for every man, woman and child of the population. Most of these cities, it seems, are taxed for current annual expenses far beyond the entire net earnings of their respective population. Mr. Harris concludes that the average net earnings or accumulations of all the individuals of a city do not exceed $10 per capita, and that the proper annual tax for defraying the cost of managing all the affairs of a city is $8 per capita. The question how the people have met the high taxes of the last ten years, Mr. Harris answers by showing that from 1862 down to a very recent period, there was a steady inflation in the market value of all property, and especially of real estate in the cities. This inflation was due to derangement of the currency. All this is changing now, and contraction is fairly under way. Henceforth the local taxes, when paid, must be paid out of the current net earnings, or accumulations of the people; and it will be found that the same legitimate tax per capita, which obtained before the war, is quite as heavy a burden as the people are able to bear.

On Account of his Family.

The other morning a hungry looking man was bothering the melon dealers at a Detroit market to find a five cent melon. One of the dealers became annoyed at the stranger's persistency, and called out:

"Why don't you invest fifteen or twenty cents in a nice melon and take it home?"

"I will at once tell you why I don't," was the soft reply. "I should kinder hate to take a melon home and sit down and eat up all before my wife and children. Seems to me it would look kinder hoggish not to give them all a piece around, and so I will buy one and eat it here."

"And I hope the seeds will choke you!" shouted the dealer.

"But they won't. I am always very careful to spit 'em out!"

RED ON BLACK ANTS.—May be driven away by a line of solution of corrosive sublimate, drawn with a brush around the edge of each shelf in the storeroom, and around the outside of each pail or jar standing upon the floor. No jar, nor anything, should be allowed to touch the side walls, or the ants will use such vessels as bridges to cross the line of poison. I always use the preparation myself, to insure its being thoroughly done, and to prevent accidents from the careless use of so deadly a poison.

The Minnesota Bank Robbers.

The inquest on the bodies of the two dead robbers and Heywood, acting cashier of the bank, was held at Northfield. The evidence shows that when the robbers jumped over the bank counter and commanded Heywood to open the safe, he answered that it was a time lock, and could not be opened. Then one of the robbers went into the vault, when Heywood sprung forward and shut the vault door. He was dragged away, and, with a knife being drawn across his throat, he was threatened with death if he did not open the safe. Once he did break away, and, running toward the door, shouted murder. He was immediately knocked down, dragged to the safe door, and again commanded to open the safe. Again refusing, one shot was fired at him, evidently for intimidation. Then Bunker, assistant cashier, ran out, and was wounded by shots fired at him.

During all this time, which was but a brief time, however, the five robbers outside were riding up and down, keeping up a continuous fire from their pistols, shooting in the air, and at people who began to come with arms. Then one rode to the door of the bank, shouting: "The game is up. We're beat. Come out." The three men inside sprung over the counter, rushing for the door, Heywood staggering from the vault to a chair. The last robber, as he jumped over the counter, turned with his hand on the counter, deliberately aimed and fired the shot which killed Heywood.

Wilcox, the third of the bank men, was paralyzed in his chair during these occurrences by a pistol held steadily in his face. On the body of the shortest of the two robbers killed in the streets of Northfield was found a fine Howard gold watch, a pocket map of Minnesota bought at Minneapolis, a pocket compass, $5.75 in money, a gold sleeve button with an enameled leaf on the face and a gold ring. On the larger one's body was found a gold Waltham watch, ten cents in scrip, a newspaper clipping of an Arabian horse, maxims cut from a Minnesota paper last winter, with "A. S. Caywood," or "Haywood, 1129 Eleventh N. W.," written on the margin.

Among the citizens who fired on the robbers in Northfield were Mr. Manning, a merchant, J. B. Hide, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, L. Stacey and Henry Wheeler. Manning killed one and Wheeler the other, while the one wounded was also Mr. Manning's victim. This fellow's horse was killed, and he rode off mounted behind one of his companions, to whom he had appealed after limping some distance, saying: "My God! boys, you're not going to leave me. I'm shot." Manning was armed with a Henry rifle, the other citizens with shotguns and pistols.

Moonstruck.

A Cincinnati *Gazette* reader wants to know whether the changes of the moon have any effect on the weather, and, if so, why. He also asks whether lunatics are influenced by lunar changes, and, if not, why they are thus called. In regard to the first of these points, that paper says, modern men of science are about unanimous in denying that the moon influences anything but the tides. The popular impression from time immemorial has been to the opposite. From this impression madmen derived their name. What

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 11, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication We require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interest of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, at the heading of your letter

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

HON. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

For Vice-President;

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler,

OF NEW YORK,

ELECTORS:

State at Large.—OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond County, and D. L. RUSSEL, of Brunswick.

First District.—JOHN B. RESPASS of Beaufort county.

Second District.—J. E. O'HARA, of Halifax county.

Third District.—NEILL McKAY, of Harnett.

Fourth District.—IKE R. STRAYHORN, of Orange.

Fifth District.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Rockingham county.

Sixth District.—R. M. NORMENT, of Robeson county.

Seventh District.—ISAAC W. JONES, of Bowan.

Eighth District.—SQUIRE TRIVETT, of McDowell county.

Our next Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:

Thomas Settle,

OF GUILFORD.

For Lieutenant Governor;

William A. Smith,

OF JOHNSON.

For Secretary of State;

Jonathan W. Albertson,

OF PERQUIMANS.

For Treasurer;

W. H. Wheeler,

OF FORSYTHE.

For Auditor;

John Reilley,

OF CUMBERLAND.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Carson,

OF HENDERSON.

For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

For Congress;

COL. D McD. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

WALTER F. POOL,
of Pasquotank.

HENRY WHITE,
of Perquimans.

The Congressional Canvas.

Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, will address the people at Windsor, Bertie, co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Coleraine, Bertie co. Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrelleville, Hertford co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Murfreesboro' Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co. Saturday Oct. 14th Gatesville, Gates co. Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct. 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M Further appointments will be made hereafter

Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Candidate having been notified of these appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

Senatorial Canvass.

W. F. POOL Esq., and HENRY WHITE Esq., Republican candidate for the State Senate for the First District of N. C., will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places; to wit: Bunch's Choan county, Thursday Oct. 12; Ward's Store, Chowan co, Friday Oct. 13; Belvidere, Perquiman co, Saturday, Oct. 14; Woodville Perquimans co, Saturday Oct. 21; Salem Pasquotank co, Monday Oct. 23; Rosedale, Pasquotank co, Wednesday, Oct. 25; South Mills, Camden co, Friday, Oct. 27; Shiloh, Camden co, Saturday Oct. 28; Bell's Store, (Indian Ridge) Currituck co, Monday Oct. 30; Poplar Branch, Currituck Wednesday Nov. 1

Capt Octavius Coke one of the Senatorial candidat on the Democratic ticket having announced to the above appointments will be present to discuss the political issue before the people. [Wm. C. Mercer the other Democratic candidate is also expected to be present

Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Every old broken down Confederate politician is a Vanesite. The old Henry Clay Whigs and Andrew Jackson Democrats are wheeling into the Republican line.

MASS MEETING.

Judge Settle, Major Smith and other poominent speakers will attend.

There will be a grand Republican Mass Meeting at Poplar Run, near Winfall in Perquimans county, on Thursday Oct. 26, 1876 at which Hon. Thomas Settle, Republican candidate for Governor, Maj. Wm. A. Smith Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Col. T. L. Hargrove, Republican candidate for Attorney General and others will present and address the people. There will be a free Dinner on the grounds for all.

Let there be a grand turnout from the neighboring counties to hear these eminent speakers. Speaking will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A SIN AGAINST THE GENERAL WELFARE.

We mean that it is a sin against the general weafare to vote the Democrtic ticket. Why? Because the Democracy are opposed to the spirit of the age. This is the century in which human actions are everywhere tending to become freer, more unconfined, than ever before. Franchises, opportunities, advantages, helps, are more open to all. The multitude, long down-trodden, is rising from the dust, and steadily mounting to higher levels of existence. This great movement in society is thus aptly described by William E. Channing:

Once we heard of the few, now we hear of the many; once of the prerogetives of a part, now of the rights of all. We are looking as never before through the disguises, envelopments of ranks and classes to the common nature which lies below them, and are beginning to learn that every being who partakes of it has noble powers to cultivate, solemn duties to preform, inalienable rights to assert a vast destiny to accomplish. The grand idea of humanity, of the importance of man as man, is spreading silently, but surely. Not that the worth of the human being is at all understood as it should be; but the truth is glimmering through the darkness. A faint consciousness of it has seized on the public mind. Even the most abject portions of society are visited by some dreams of a better condition for which they were designed. The grand doctrine that every human being should have the means of self-culture, of progress in knowledge and virtue, of health, comfort and happiness, of exercising the powers and affections of a man, this is slowly taking its place as the highest social truth. That the world was made for all, and not for a few; that society is to care for all; that no human being shall perish but through his own fault; that the great end of government is to spread a shield over the rights of all—these propositions are growing into axioms, and the spirit of them is coming forth in all the departments of life.

Against this movement of progress the Democratic party is set with obstinate resistance. That party is the great stronghold of intolerance in this country. While the Southern wing practices it in its most violent and pernicious form, the Northern wing justifies and defends the monstrous wrong. The right to vote, the right to hold office, the right to sit on juries, the right to testify before the courts, the right to acquire an education, the right to own real estate, the right to speak and print one's opinion—all these rights are denied to the negroes by the Democratic whites in the South, who thus place themselves as an obstacle in the path of modern civilization; who thus antagonize the central object of popular institutions—the good, the safety, the rights of all. If the Democracy, bitterly and barbarously hostile to the spirit of the age, should obtain control of the nasional government they would wrest the administration of its powers so as to negative and subvert the constitual franchises of some five millions of our citizens, on account of the color of their skins and their previous condition of servitude. Of all the enemies of liberty whom this country has unfortunately produced the Democratic party is the most aggressive and the most dangerous. Its triumph would be a public calamity. False, imperious, obstinate, narrow-minded, hedged about with absurd prejudices, unobservant of the signs of the times, and ignorant of the retributive consequences of its bloody injustice, that party, in demanding to be placed in possession of the government, makes a demand which embodies the principle of despotism. It would be the height of folly to grant the privilege of ruling to a party resolnte in the abuse of authority, intolerant even to violence of the opinions of its opponents, actuated by feelings of resentment and motives of revenge, and defiled with a record of systematic outrago and murder. How is it possible to promote the well being of the State or of the people by handing over the government of the Union into the hands of such a party? To vote for it is a sin against the general welfare.

THE DEMORCRATIC PROFESSION OF "REFORM."

The Democratic profession of "reform" reminds us of a story. In a certain town "up north" there lived a notorious dead beat who owed everybody—the butcher, the baker, the grocer and the tailor—and who was chronic "poor pay." A revival sprang up in one of the churches, and this man soon appeared to be deeply impressed. Finally he professed conversion, and in an experience meeting told the brethren that he was "a changed man," that he was not as he once was. Among his auditors was one of his heaviest creditors, the family grocer, and so the next morning the oreditor called to see the great converted. The grocer told him how delighted he was to hear of the step he had taken and of his decision to lead a different and a better life. At the conclusion of his kindly words of encouragement the grocer asked his debtor if he could not pay that little bill now. The converted man turned upon the creditor and vehemently exclaimed, "No sir! I am a changed person; I am not the same individual I was before; the bill you have is against the other fellow!" And this is about like the Democratic party with its professions of reform.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN.

Hurrah for Colorado! Two years ago she elected her territorial delegate, a Democrat, by 2,163 majority. She is now a State and elects her Republican Governor by 2,000 majority. This secures us a Congressman and two United States Senators. Three cheers for our young sister. She has done nobly.

Shall the republic die at a hundred and ... of age is the question which four years more will decide.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Republicans say *no*, the Republic *shall live!* The Southern Democracy tried their level best for five long years to destroy it, but the Republican party frustrated them in their fratricidal scheme. Having saved its life, they propose preserving it.

The Democrats say "the war is over." We grant it, but is the Democratic party—the party that brought on the war—disbanded? It still stands where it stood; it stands organized, as organized it stood then, and hence there remains the necessity for the greot National Republican party to continue its organization and efforts to preserve what it saved.

The State canvass continues with vigor and the prospect for success of the Republican State ticket grows brighter and brightea every day. We believe that Judge SETTLE will be the next Governor of North Carolina and we are *certain* that Gov. HAYES will be the next President of the United States.

The conservative Democrats are flocking by hundreds to the Republican party. The Vanceites are everywhere demoralized. Verily, the work goes bravely on.

TILDEN's mode of paying taxes is *not* to pay them. What a "reform."

The first "doubtful" State has gone Republican. We believe the rest will follow.

CORRESPONDENCE

Camden County Redublican Convention.

Pursuant to regular call the Republicans of Camden county met at the Court House on the 3rb inst., for the purpose of making nominations. A P Cherry was called to the chair and D W Squires was appointed secretary.

The following ticket was nominated: For Legislature, W J Morrisett; for Sheriff, J H Sawyer; for Treasurer, B F Gilbert; Coronor, W C Simons; for county Commissioners, D B Squires, Felix Jones, James Gregory, Wm P Burfoot and John W Halstead.

The following gontlemen were appointed the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. A P Cherry, chairman; W J Morrisett and Harrison Kite.

Spirited resolutions were adopted and able speeches were made by Hon. C C Pool, Walter F Pool Esq., and Hon J Chamberlain.

A. P. CHERRY, Chm'n.
D. W. SQUIRES, Sec'y.

The Republican Executive Committee of Pasquotank County

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the late Republican Convention of this county I hereby appoint the following persons the executive committee for this county, viz:

Elizabeth City:—Hon. C C Pool, Chm'n John T Price; *Salem:*—Mills Skinner; *Nixonton*—Alfred Dozier; *Mt. Hermon*—Wm J Munden; *Providence*—Barney Munden; *Newland*—Elijah Edge.

J. S. WILCOX,
Chm'n of Convention.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6th, 1876.

PREMIUM LIST
OF THE
Fourth Annual Fair
OF THE
Albemarle Agricultural Society.

To Be Held At
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Nov. 1, 2 & 3, 1876.

DEPARTMENT NO 1
STOCK.

CLASS A.
Horses.

Best Stallion over 4 years old,	$3,00
" Brood Mare over 4 year old	2,00
" Pair Carriage Horses,	3'00
" Single harness horse, or mare	2,00

In all these in dividual excellence inform, action and disposition will be regarded as chief points of merit.

Best colt between 2 and 4 years	2,00
" Pair of Draft horses,	2'00
Jack,	2,00
Pair of mule,	2,00
" Mule,	1,00

CLASS B.
Cattle.

Best bull, (thorough bred)	2,00
" " (native)	1,00
" Cow (thorough bred,)	2,00
" Bull, Calf,	1,00
Heifer Calf,	1,00
" Pair of Oxen,	1,00
" Lot of fat cattle, not less five,	3,00

CLASS C.
Sheep and Hogs.

Best Buck	1,00
" Ewe,	1,00
" Lambs not less than 2	1,00
" Boar, over 2 years old,	1,00
" Breeding Sow over 2 years old	1,00
" Pair Pigs under 10 months old	1,00
" Fat Hogs, of any kind,	1,00

CLASS D.
Poultry.

Best pair Chickens,	25
" " Geese,	25
" " Ducks,	25
" " Pea Fowls,	25
" " Guina Fowls,	25
" Coop of Turkeys	50
" " Geese	50
" " Ducks	50
" " Chickens	50

☞For the best articles in the following Department a neatly executed DIPLOMA will be awarded,

DEPARTMENT No. 2.
Farm Products.

This Department includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Potatoes of all kinds, Cotton, Flour, Meal, Vegetables of every variety, etc.

DEPARTMENT No. 3.
CLASS *A*,
Provision, Kitchen and Dairy Products,

This Department includes bread, cakes jellies, preserves, jams, pickles, dried and canned fruit, soap, butter cheese, etc.

CLASS B
Floral and Orchard Products.

This class includes plants, flowers, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, wines etc.

CLASS C.
Household fabrics, Fancy work etc,

This class includes cloths, cassimers, satinets, flannels, linens, blankets carpets, quilts, rugs, tidies, shawls, collars, millinery goods, wax work, paintings, crayons, fancy frames, perfumery, jewelry, etc.

CLASS D.
Mechanical Products

This class includes harness, furniture, wares, sewing, knitting and washing machines, lard and cheese presses, stoves, etc. etc.

DEPARTMENT No. 4.
Farming Implements.

This Department includes plows, cultivators, straw and fodder cutters, drills, and everything in the agricultural implement line.

DEPARTMENT No. 5,
CLASS. A.
Wagons, Buggies, Carriages &c

This includes all kinds of waggons, carts, carriages, buggies, sulkeys, etc.

CLASS B.
Machinery.

This includes every kind of machinery not included in the Farming Implement department.

☞Articles are by no means limited to those above named. Any article placed on exhibition will be properly cared for and noticed.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

FIRST DAY—PURSE $25.

Trotting race for Gentleman's Riddsters, owners to drive their horses:

First Premium	$15,
Second do	$10,

This race comes off on Wednesday, Nov 1th at 3 o'clock P. M. to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, four to enter. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of premium.

SECOND DAY—PURSE $50.

Trottling race for horses that have never beaten 3 minuets,

First Premium	$35.
Second do	$15.

This race will come off on Thursday, Nov 1st at 3 o'clock P. M, to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, four to enter. Entrance fee, 10 per cent of premium.

THIRD DAY—PURSE $100.

Trotting race for horses have never beaten 2-40

First Premium	$75,
Second do	$25,

This race will come off on Friday, Nov 3rd at 2 P. M. three or more to start, to be mile heats, best 3 in 5. Entrance fee ten per cent of purse. The conditions of this race are, the entrance must not be made latter than the 25th of October, and that the time of 2-40 be made or the premium will be forfeited to the Society. If the second horse is distanced the the second purse will also be forfeited.

The trial will be governed by the regular rules of trotting.

The trotting Tract is a half mile in length, and will be in thorough order. It is 6 or 8 seconds short.

The Society reserves the right to postpone any of the races, on account of the weather.

Rules and Regulations.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

will have general supervison of the Fair Grounds during the days of holding the Fair.

MARSHALS.

The Chief Marshal and his Aids will have special charge of the Fair Grounds during the hours of exhibition, and will at once exclude from the enclosures any for disorderly or offensive conduct.

An effectual police will likewise be under the Marshal's orders.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Supervisors will be appointed to take charge of each Department and Division, whose duty it shall be to direct arrangements of articles and to attend and aid the judges in their examinations. Their directions and orders in the discharge of their duties, must be respected by exhibitors and others. They will meet at the Secretary's office on Wednesday November 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JUDGES.

The awarding Committees will be selected on the ground on Friday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will receive their instructions and proceed under the escort of the Superintendents. to their respective Divisions to examine the articles on exhibition. They will report to the Secretary at the earliest practical moment.

No person shall be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjudications.

REGULATIONS RESPECTNIG ENTRIES.

The book of Entries will be open a the Secretary's office, at the Fair Ground on Wednesday November 1st.

Entries can be made at any time before the Fair by application at the office of the Executive Committee in the "CAROLINIAN" Building at Elizabeth City.

Fodder for animals, when duly entered, will be supplied without charge, by the Society, to exhibitors or their representatives.

All exhibitors must have their articles entered at the Secretay's office and on the grounds, without fail, at or before 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, Nov, 1st.

Cards denoting, by name and number each article entered will be furnished exhibitors by the Secretary, and must be attached to the article before received on the grounds.

No article entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition, except by consent of the Executive Committee, and, in every case the article removed will be refused a premium.

Exhibitors who wish to offer articles for sale during the Fair, must notify the Superintendent at the time of entry.

Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so described as to identify it, and its selling price must be marked on the cards.

Cake, confectionary, or other stands or wagons, and shows or exhibitions, may be admitted to the Fair Grounds by application to the Chairman of the Executive Committee and paying reasonable compensation for the same.

None of the above will be allowed out side of the enclosure near the grounds.

No spirituous liquors shall be sold on the grounds during the days of the Fair.

☞The Executive Committee will use every precaution for the preservation of all articles on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage.

Exhibitors must attend to their own articles and receive them at the close of the exhibition.

A band of Music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition.

An efficient police force will take charge of the grounds during the night.

The gate will be open for the admission of visitors at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at sundown each day.

All carts, wagons, drays, etc., and persons not entitled to remain, must be removed from the grounds before 9 o'clock A. M.

ADMISSION.

Single Admission 1st and 2nd day's 25cts
" 3rd day, 50 "

Each Person entering articles for exhibition will be admitted free the first day.

Officers.

PRESIDENT:
Geo W. Charles.

SECRETARY.
M. B. CULPEPPER.

TREASURER
C. W. HOLLOWELL.

EXECUTIV. COMMITTEE.
DR P JOHN, Chm'n, GEO D POOL,
D B BRADFORD, W W KENNEDY,
M B CULPEPPER, C W HOLLOWELL,

MARSHAL.
W B SHAW.

How to Vote at the November Elections.

Six tickets are to be voted at the coming elections, and of course the same number of ballot boxes will be used at every polling place.

Here are the tickets, arranged according to law:

1. *Electoral Ticket.*—Ten Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *State Ticket.*—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

3. *Congressional Ticket.*—Members of the House of Representatives of the 45th Congress of the United States.

4. *Legislative Ticket.*—Senator (or Senators) in the General Assembly and member (or members) of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

5. *County Ticket.*—County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor five County Commissioners, Coronor and Sheriff.

6. *Constitutional Amendment Ticket, "REJECTION."*

Each voter whose name may appear registered * * shall hand in his ballot to the judges, who shall carefully deposit the ballots in the ballot boxes.—Sec. 16, 52, *B. B.*

The Old Constitution

Vance says he cares nothing for the flag or the Union unless we return to the old Constitution. The old Constitution allowed a man to be arrested and imprisoned for debt. The old Constitution did not allow any homestead exemption. The old Constitution authorized the whipping post. The whipping post was kept up for the poor man. If a rich man was convicted of any crime, he was let off on the payment of a small fine which his ample means rendered it easy for him to do. The poor man was unable to do this, and the consequence was he was tied to a stake and his back unmercifully lacerated. The old Constitution did not allow the people to elect their State officers. Their Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General were elected by the Legislature and were always given to aristocrats. Under the old Constitution the non slaveholder had no rights which the slaveholder was bound to respect. Unless a man owned slaves, he had no chance whatever for any political office. In short the old Constitution was the oppressor of the working man, and its every feature tended to degrade him.

This is the Constitution, fellowcitizens, Vance wants re-established, and he says he will have no respect for the flag of the country until it is done.—*Constitutoin*

Infamous Landlord and Tenant Act.

LET IT BE REPEALED.

Every Republican candidate for the Legislature should take open and bold ground for the *repeal* of the INFAMOUS LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT! It is a badge of slavery—it is a yoke around every free man's neck. Let it be repealed. Push Democratic candidates to the wall on this question.—*Constitution*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 y. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 y. 9.

Agents MAKE $18 A DAY | Our large life like Steel Engravings of the Presidential Candidates sell rapidly. Send for circular. N. Y. Engraving Co., 35 Wall Street, Box3286, N. Y.

The Fourth Annual FAIR OF THE

ALBEMARLE AGRICULTUAL SOCIETY WILL BE HELD AT *ELIZABETH CITY* ON

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1876.

Competition open to all. The premium list will comprise Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; also Farm, Kitchen, Dairy Vegetable and Orchard Products: likewise Farming Implements Machinery, Mechanical Products, Household Fabrics, Fancy work and Flowers:

The Citizens of adjoining counties and of adjacent States are invited to enter articles for exhibition.

GEO. W. CHARLES,
M. B. CULPEPPER, President,
Secretary.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets. on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

People's Line for Baltimore.

Elegant Str. "LOUISE."

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and retuan only $3.00

To Philadelphia and return only $8,00

—All other tickets proportioantely low—Passengers coming to Norfolk on Eondays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternaue days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. MCCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

All regular through through tickets recognised.

PERQUIMANS

MALE and FEMALE

ACADEMY.

At HERTFORD, N. C.

W. G. GAITHER, Principal.

Calendar for 1876—77

Fall Session opens October 2nd, 1876—Closes, Feby. 9th, 1877—

Spring Session opens, Feby. 9th, 1877—Closes, June 28th, 1877—

This School had over *One Hundred* matriculants during the last scholastic year.

Terms per Session:

Preparatory Department	$10.00
Academic	15.00
Classical, (including Academic)	20.00
Music on Piano,	12.50
School-room expences,	1.00

Good Board in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information apply for circular to Principal or

C. W. WOOD,
Pres. Board Trustees

Geo D. Newby Secty. 10-4t

NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County held on the 2 inst it was ordered that the place of holding the election in Mt Hermon precinct be changed from Mt Hermon Church to Newbolds Store.

THOS P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Oct 2, 1876. 4t

Bankrupt Sale;

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid, on receipts of 50 cents; ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with

Indepen ence Hall engraved, retail price..... $1,00
one set spiral shirt studs, retail price..... 75
one beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price 75
one Elegant gents' watch chain, latest pattern, retail price..... $1.50
one collar button, retail price..... 50
one elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price..... $2.00

Total..... $6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, or 4 samples lots for $1,50, an 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement, 11-4m

J. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practice knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles an machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street,

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N
April 26th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

CRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SACKS
Table Drnsask & Towe
White Goo... variety.
Honey Comb Cl...
Parasols, Gl... Linens & Sattings,
400 pieces Standard Prints,
4-4 wide Bleached ... and 1-2 ...
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Lad... and Childrens

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASSIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

BULBS FOR PLANTS

Present Planting! Parlor Culture!

Our Illustrated Catalogue of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, and Plants for House Culture, Small Fruits, &c., together with full list of Floral Requisites, now ready, and mailed free on application.

Peter Henderson & Co.

Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Leading Southern Republican

Newspaper.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPY.

The LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL.

DAILY COMMERCAL one year only $8 00; one month, 75 cents. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Five, to separate address, same P. O., TEN WEEKS, only $1 60 each. Splendid Campaign Chart free to each daily suoscriber who pays for ten weeks or more.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL: one year, $2 00 In clubs of Five, one year, $1 60; Ten or more, $1 50. CAMPAIGN CLUBS of Ten or more, TEN WEEKS, each 30 cents. Campaign Charts for 25 cents additional.

☞Cash commission of 20 per ct. to all who secure clubs.

Alive, strong paper, with all the news A necessi y to Southern Republicans. Send at once for circulars and free sample. Address,

The COMMERCIAL,
Louisville, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore and Richmond. 11-3m.

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call befor buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philad'a and A. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Lamb, Elizabeth City.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jewelry business in all its departments. Is respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

This is prepared to furnish

SIDING, FLOORING

DOORS, SASH

WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS

BRACKETS, MOULDINGS

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards, Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1850. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30c; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Gotters, 5c; How Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed. 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. Illustrated. 5c. How to write short hand, 50c; how to amuse as evening Party, 50c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 50c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladie's Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliable." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty, torn, mutilated, almost worthless curiosities, or bills which no one wants to take, don't burn it. We want it, and for it we will give you good, clean books, notions, or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge in a nutshell, 250 pp. 50c; "The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 30c; Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of a Washington Belle, 30c; Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25c; 20 do., 30c; Transparent Playing Cards only 75c., Photographs, 10c; 12 for 50, 25 for $1. Superb full gilt Photo Albums, $1.25 $1.50, $2, $3, and up Elegant Auto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Steel Pens only 75c a gross. Ladie's Pencils, 50c doz; London Playing Cards, 30c; Violin Strings 30c; $2.25 doz. Superb 9x11 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 3 Cross and Rows, 2, Cross and Leaves, 3, Cross and Lily 4, Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—our price 15c, 2 for 25c, 9 for 50, 17 for $1,50 styles. Agents clear $10 daily selling these. Also 1000 elegant Gold Engravings, size 13x18. Beautiful Girls—any name you wish—Comic Religious, and others subjects, only 15c each, 10 for 1,00 Send for our catalogue. Deal only with a reliable house. Send on your dirty money (not counterfeit) and send for anything you want to HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale N H

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1876

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ DAVID KELLETT Esq., of the Treasury Department, Washington, is spending a few days in the City.

☞ Republicans! the time grows short. Let every true man work hard from now until the election. Do this and victory is certain.

☞ See notice of the Grand Mass Meeting at Poplar Run in Perquimans county. Judge SETTLE and others will be there. Let there be a grand rally.

☞ The Railroad prospects are fair. The Contractors are ready to begin work just so soon as the balance of the subscription is raised.

☞ We publish the Premium List of the Fair. The Managers have arranged with the Ferries at Ship Yard and Camden to let all stock to and from the Fair pass free of charge.

☞ The Senatorial candidates resume their canvass at Bunch's, in Chowan county, to morrow. For their appointments see announcement at bottom of first column of editorial page.

☞ The Editor left yesterday morning to "do up" the Centennial. Having prepared the matter for this issue, the paper during his absence will be under the editorial charge of Judge POOL. All matter for the paper and all orders for printing should be addressed "NORTH CAROLINIAN," Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ J. B. RESPASS, Republican Presidential Elector, will address the citizens of the First Congressional District at the following times and places, to wit:

Williamston, Martin co.,	Wednesday Oct.	11,
Windsor,	Bertie co.,	Thursday,	" 12,
Hertford	Perquimans co.,	Saturday,	" 14,
Edenton,	Chowan co;	Monday,	" 16,
Winton,	Hertford co.,	Tuesday,	" 17,
Gatesville,	Gates co.,	Wednesday,	" 18.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Mr. BAGLEY, brings cheering news from Perquimans. He thinks, that, our majority in that county will be larger than ever before. Let the Republicans of Pasquotank emulate the example of their neighbors, close up the ranks, and on election day, roll up the old fashioned majority of four hundred.

☞ The prospects of Col. LINDSEY'S election is splendid. In every county of the District there is unity, and the result will be not only a full vote, but an *increased* one. He speaks to day at Coleraine, to morrow at Harrellsville, on Friday at Murfreesboro, on Saturday at Winton, next Monday at Gatesville and on Tuesday at Holly Grove.

☞ The importance of registration cannot be over estimated. Let the Republicans of every township see to it that every republican is on the registration list. The following persons have been appointed Registrars for the several election precincts of Pasquotank county. Elizabeth City, C W Smith; Salem, Joseph Eves; Pool's School House Samuel J Halstead; Nixonton, John B Cartwright; Mt. Hermon, John T Newbold; Cartwright's School House, Joseph H Jackson; Providence, S N Morgan; Newland, James M White.

☞ The nomination by the Republicans of JAMES S. WILCOX for Sheriff has caused a terrible commotion in the Democratic wig-wam. They are making him the special object of attack and abuse. It is useless. It will be wrath spent in vain. He will be triumphantly elected. And he ought to be. Not alone because he was fairly and regularly nominated, but because he *is making and will continue to make a good officer.* In every official station he dares to perform his duty. Everybody knows this, and for this reason he will poll a much larger vote than many of his enemies suppose.

☞ Ladies of Pasquotank and adjoining counties! You have contributed largely in making the Fairs already held by the "Albemarle Agricultural Society" the success they were. The Managers thank you for your noble and generous efforts. They again appeal to you to help once more. Come to the Fair this year with your offerings and your inspiring enthusiasm and you will ensure them another success. Not only contribute articles of your own handiwork, taste and skill, but encourage your husbands, your brothers—*all* to bring the products of farm and workship and the Fourth Annual Fair can be made to equal, if not eclipse, all the preceeding ones.

☞ The abuse of HUGH CALE is uncalled for. He is a colored man it is true but he has shown himself to be a useful citizen and able to cope in business with any of those who, for political effect, are reviling him. He is a self made man. By economy, energy and careful business habits he has accumulated a comfortable competence and occupies a position where he is obliged to feel an interest in the public welfare. He has been called on to fill places of public trust and he has performed the duties of Magistrate, County Commissioner and town Treasurer with fidelity. Having good sense and experience as a man of business, and an officer, he will make a safe representative. It is true he was not our choice, but he was regularly nominated and we feel it our duty to give him our support. A hundred times better HUGH CALE than a Democrat at this time. The coming Legislature elects a United States Senator and Mr. CALE will vote for a Republican

☞ WILLIS BAGLY, addressed the Hayes and Settle Club, last night, in a speech of great power. He boldly exposed the frauds which the Democratic party is attempting to perpetrate, in the proposed amendments to the Constitution. His earnest efforts for the union, for liberty, law, and order were received with enthsiasm. Mr. BAGLY was frequently cheered, and his speech did much good. We hope to hear him again before the campaign closes.

☞ The Executive Committee has been appointed, with Hon. C. C. POOL at its head as Chairman. No better selection could have been made. He is a man of brains, is an earnest Republican and has the ability and the will to make an earnest canvass. Now that the party is fully organized, let the Committee have the active co operation of every working Republican in the county. In the appointment of the Committee Mr. WILCOX endeavored to select men most likely to best harmonize the party, and while the Convention authorized him to name himself as one of its members he felt it best to work as a "high private" outside, and hence, in the interest of unity and concord, omitted his own name. It was a generous act and one that must add to his strength. The names of the Committee will be found in another column.

☞ As was announced last week it has been decided to hold the Fair this year the first week in November. It is conceded by all that the influences of the three Fairs already held here have been healthy, elevating and instructive. They have awakened an interest in better farming, good stock and improved machinery. There is a increasing disposition to utilize and practice what has been seen and learned at these annual exhibitions. To accomplish these things are among the aims and objects of Agricultural Fairs, and just in proportion as they are encouraged they will prove useful in aiding agriculture, horticulture and kindred industries, promoting the acquisition and diffusion of a better knowledge of them all—in resources, products and methods.

Local Briefs

The Sheriff has authorized Thos P. WILCOX to receive and receipt for taxes at any time he is absent from town.—A cold winter is predicted.—The work on repairing the buildings on the Fair ground has begun.—"I am saddest when I sing" said an evening warbler. "And so's the whole neighborhood!" roared an unmusical voice in the street. The brute! —The average Democrat looks solemn these days as he meditates upon the political situation.—She was plump and beautiful, and he was wildly fond of her. She hated him, but, woman like, she strove to catch him. What was he? A flea!—We regret to announce that our venerable friend GEO. W. CHARLES is still confined to his room —Sheriff WILCOX is meeting the tax-payers in several townships.—A large number of people in town on Saturday.—Cotton coming in lively, but the price is low, only 2½cts per lb in the seed.—Judge POOL'S speech waked up the Bourbons. It took effect.—Col. LINDSEY was in town on Thursday. He is in fine health and spirits.—The points made by Judge POOL in his great speech can't be answered. And "that's what's the matter." —S. S. FOWLER and family have returned from the Centennial. So has Mayor BRADFORD.—W. B. SHAW Esq of Currituck, has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Fair. Luke Wright, of Shiloh, J. C. Bell, of Indian Town and —Blount, of Woodville has been appointed Assistant Marshals.—Geo C. Broderic, of the firm of Borderics & Smith, after a protracted visit North, has returned. We welcome him back again.

Neighboring Counties.

CURRITUCK:—The dissensions in the Democratic ranks disturb "the faithful." It is intensifying. The Republicans will make gains.

CAMDEN.—The Constitutional Amendments are unpopular. The people are afraid of them. The ticket nominated by the Republicans at the Court House last week meets with general approbation. It is believed that it will be elected.

BERTIE:—The Republicans held their County Convention on the 3 inst. See proceedings in another column. A strong ticket was nominated—one that will be elected by an increased majority. The gallant Republicans of Bertie are now fully organized and are marching to victory.

CHOWAN:—Much to the chagrin and mortification of the Democrats, the Republicans have harmonized their little difficulty. Chowan will give an increased majority for the Republican ticket.

DARE:—The Republicans of little Dare are hopeful. BLIVEN will certainly be elected and so will the county ticket. The county will give the State and National tickets a fair majority.

PERQUIMANS:—The Republican column is solid. There is no division, no defection, no disorganization. The canvass of BAGLEY and SKINNER, the candidates for the Legislature, was vigorously prosecuted and BAGLEY won additional laurels. He is a splendid stump speaker and the best posted politician in Eastern Carolina.

Business Locals.

New fall stock just received.

Piles of new goods at Fowlers go see them they are cheap.

COAL $5,00 per ton, at Brodricks & Smith's Leave your orders.

There was a girl in our town and she was woundrous lame, she ran a heavy sewing machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main, she brought a new "Domestic" and was soon all right again.

Dont buy untill you have taken a look at Fowlers new stock.

Elegant chance for good bargains at Brodricks & Smith's.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has a 60 acre farm for sale. It is located within one mile of the corporate limits of Elizabeth City. Call soon.

P. JOHN,

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print tickets at the following prices. The *Cash* must accompany all orders, as no tickets will be sent without the cash,

Legislative tickets, one dollar for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

County tickets Two dollars for the first thousand and fifty cents for each additional thousand.

Send in your orders in time. Address,

CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE.

The Firm heretofore known as J F Sanders & Co., Carriage & Wagon Makers, of E. City, N. C., will, after Oct. 1st, 1876, be known as Sanders & Luten.

Respectfully,
J. F. SANDERS,
16-2t. A. LUTEN.

CUT THIS OUT.

It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lungs Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt wat we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggists. J. Q. Ethridge Bro, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. For sale by

HENRY HOOPER, Edenton.
J. W. TURNER, Hertford.

NOTICE!

Having charge of the Job Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I give notice that all election printing, posters, tickets, etc., must be paid for on delivery. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

T. T. RUTTER.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr.

☞ FOR THE CAMPAIGN. ☜

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The cash must accompany each order. Send in the names.

Golden Words of Senator Booth.

[From his speech at Danville, Ind.]

I do not deny that, as far as I am personally concerned, I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon by the divisions between the Republican and Democratic parties—great questions of finance, great questions of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration. But when I find the Democratic party in a compacted mass cherishing its old traditions, animated by its old ideas, all other questions in my mind are subordinated to its defeat and destruction. I know not what others may think, but as for me I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruins. For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance; for fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea; for fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come—yea, the fulness of the time—when it should cumber the ground no longer. I do not deny that the Republican party has made mistakes. I do not deny that it has had corrupt men sometimes for its agents. But look at the past behind us. Think of the great questions it has confronted. Think of the hundreds of thousands, and hundreds of thousands on that, that it has employed, think of the difficulties it has passed through, the work it has accomplished, and it seems to me miraculous that its mistakes have not been more and greater. They have been but as the bends of the river that do but deflect its channel as it rushes to the sea. And there is this to be said of it, that it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity, that when the catastrophe came over us that good men all over the world supposed would destroy us, it snatched victory even from the jaws of defeat, and made the event that was to blot us out from among the Nations the opportunity to fix upon our policy the seal of universal freedom, and make it the guarantee of indissoluble union.

"The Proof of the Pudding," Etc.

In this age of humbuggery it is easy to make bold assertions, but to furnish indisputable evidence of the truth of them is not always easy.

We boldly assert that DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE is superior to all others and to prove it we give testimony of a celebrated Hair Dresser who has used the various compounds recommended for coloring the hair for twenty-five years.

READ IT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 4,1871

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir,—As a Hair Dresser for twenty-five years, both in Europe and America, I have used all kinds of hair dyes, and I am happy to say that yours is superior to any I have ever seen. For several years I have used it with the greatest satisfaction to myself and customers.

Respectfully,
C. BALTZEAN,
From Hair Dresser. 1 28, 76 6 tf.

DEMOCRATIC STEALINGS.

List of Democratic Office-Holders who Plundered the Public Treasury, with the Amount of each one's Plunder, as Appears from Official Documents.

Sam'l Swartout, New York,	$1,225,705.69
Wm. Price, New York,	75,000.00
A. S. Thurston, Key West, Florida,	2,822.14
G. W. Owens, Mobile, Ala.,	11,173.48
J. P. Canby, Crawfordsville, Indiana,	1,013.13
A. McCarty, Indianopolis, Indiana,	1,338.92
B. F. Edwards, Edwardsville, Illinois,	2,315.76
W. L. D. Ewing, Vandalia, Illinois,	16,754.29
John Hays, Jackson, Miss,	1,386.16
Willis M. Green, Palmara, Missouri,	2,312.12
B. S. Chambers, Little Rock, Ark.	1,146.28
David L. Todd, Opalousas, Louisiana,	27,236.57
R. R. Rogers, Opalonsas, La.,	6,624.37
Maurice Cannon, New Orleans,	1,259.38
A. W. McDaniel, Washington Miss	6,000.00
Jno. W. Owens, St. Stephen, Alabama,	30,611.97
W. P. Harris, Columbus,	109,147.08
W. Taylor, Cahawba, Alabama,	23,116.18
U. G. Mitchell, Alabama,	54,626.55
Geo. B. Crutcher, Choctaw, Miss.,	6,061.40
Geo. B. Cameron, " "	30,059.64
S. W. Dickens, "	11,831.91
" "	898.53
J. W. Stephenton, Galena, Ill.,	43,294.04
Littleoury Hawkins, Helena, Ark.	100,000.00
S. W. Bell, Green Bay,	10,620.19
Jos. Friend, Washita, La.,	2,541.91
Wm. H. Allen, St. Augustine, La.,	1,997.50
Gordon D. Boyd, Columbus, Miss.	50,937.39
R. H. Sterling, Choechuma, Miss.	10,733.70
Paris Childers, Greensburg, La.,	12,449.76
Wm. Linn, Vandalia, Ill nois,	55,962.06
Samuel T. Scott, Jackson, Miss.,	12,550.47
J. T. Pollock, Crawfordsville, Ind.	14.891.98
Jno. L. Daniels, Opeloussa, La.,	7,280.63
Morgan Neville, Cincinnatti, Ohio.	13,781.19
M. J. Allen, Tallehassee, Florida,	26,621.57
Rob't K. Brown, Springfield, Mo.,	3,600.50
Total	$2,064,209.86

Summary of Losses Sustained by the People of North Carolina on Account of the Democratic Party:

Bank Capital,	$8,000.000.00
Bank Notes in circulation,	8,000,000.00
School Fund,	1,200 000,00
University,	300,000.00
State Bonds and Treasury Notes	18 000,000.00
State Sinking Fund,	2,500,000.00
Other Property,	55,000,000.00
Total.	$93,000,000.00

Ninety-three million dollars lost to the people of North Caroli a on account of the folly and mismanagement of the Democratic party!

There has been continual stealings by Democrats in different parts of the Union before and since the war.

The Democratic Sheriff, Buchanan, of Jackson county, stole all the taxes paid by the people of that county for one whole year. His securities were not able to pay what he stole, and so the State lost it. The Democratic County Commissioners of said county took a straw bond from said Sheriff, so he collected

Mayo, the Democratic State Treasurer of Virginia, was a defaulter, and his Democratic friends said he was insane in order to keep him out of the penitentiary.

Josephus Sooey Jr., the Democratic State Treasurer of New Jersey, was a defaulter to the State for a large amount. He was a Democrat and elected by Democrats.

George W. Crawford, a former Secretary of War, and a chivalrous Democratic thief of Georgia, swindled the government out of $115,176.42!

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, a Democratic Vice President in Martin Van Buren's administration, swindled the government out of $122,243, 50,

the taxes of the county for one year, and then went off to Georgia as a good Democratic reformer!

A. C. Latham, the Democratic Register of Deeds for Beaufort county, is a defaulter for a large amount, and is a Democratic reformer!

John Peebles, the late Democratic county Treasurer of Pitt county, is a defaulter for between $8000 and $11000 of the common school money, raised by taxation for the education of the poor children of Pitt county. Peebles is a Tilden and Vance reformer. He is indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement.

David Hicks, late Democratic Sheriff of Pitt county, is a swindler and defaulter for $5000. He now stands indicted in Pitt county for embezzlement. He is a Tilden and Vance reformer.

The State Treasurer Jones, of Georgia, was a defaulter for a very large amount. Gov. Jas. M. Smith, in his message to the General Assembly of Georgia, dated January 12th, 1876, on page 10, says there was a cash balance against Treasurer Jones at the time of his removal of $1,480,004.46.

LEWIS CASS, a former Secretary of War under President Jackson, swindled the government out of $68,000,00

ISAAC V. FOWLER, a Democratic Post Master at New York City, under James Buchanan Chairman of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, embezzled the money belonging to the government that had come into his hands by virtue of his office. He was informed by his Democratic friends that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and he very suddenly *vamosed* the country and went to Mexico, where he remained a number of years, until a *no te prosequi* was entered in his case, when he returned to New York. This scoundrel has never been punished for his crime, neither has one cent of the money he stole been refunded to the government. The amount was $75,000.

GILBERT C. WALKER, an Ex-Gov. of Virginia, and present Democratic member of Congress from the Richmond District was president of the Exchange National Bank of Norfolk Virginia Simon Stone, Collector of Internal Revenue made a special deposit therein of a package containing $22,500 in six percent gold bearing United States bonds, which fact was eveident by the marks on the envelope containing them. Stone died, and this $22,500 of bonds has never since been heard from, although his heirs have repeatedly tried to obtain them from this virtuos bank ex-Pre ident. He is a blatant Tilden reformer.

SPENCER D. Poot, the Democratic Superintendent of Public Instructions of North Carolina, stolen the Peabody school money from the poor children of the State, and has since lied about it most outrageously. He published to the world that he would return the money he stole about the 30th of June last, but he has not yet done so, and never will. The Democrats do not want him punished for his dishonesty and rascality, because he still wears the Confederate gray, and is a blatant reformer for Tilden and Vance. Col. Pool was the only Democratic State officer in North Corolina, and thank God he is the last one.

For the want of time and space we must desist from presenting many more Democratic thieves to day.

WM. M. TWEED, the special friend of Samuel J. Tilden, the reform candidate for President, was convicted of having stolen about $6,500,000 of the taxes of New York city and was sent to prison, but his Democratic friends soon turned him out. The present Democratic Sheriff allowed Tweed to go to his own residence, and go up stairs unattended, to see his wife, and thus allowed him to leave and the reform Governor Tilden, has not found time to investigate the outrage of letting Tweed escape or to remove the Sheriff from office, as he has the power to do.

THOMAS C. FIELDS, another Democratic Tilden reformer, got an appropriation from the Legislature to the amount of more than $1000,000 nominally, for the benefit of the fireman but the actually stole every dollar of it.

Henry Genet got an act passed for a court house in the city of New York. He stole the $100,000 appropriated for the court house and the Democratic Sheriff let him run away. And he is a Tilden reformer.—*Raleigh Constitution.*

LIGHTNING RODS.

All persons wishing Lightning rods of the best and most approved style, should apply to CALE & WRIGHT.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *with in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square.
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

BOARD BY THE DAY $2.00
C. S. BROWN, Prop

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS**

DR. BONANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 200 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BONANNAN 418 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.

Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers Agt, for Messers Frick, & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from 2 to 200 horse. power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shellers and fan combined to be found in Market.

If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER,
Shop; J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carriage building; Corner of Main and
Elizabeth City N. C.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. JOHN & BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois. 23-1y.

Box 2,044.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

Patent Slate Paint,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-proof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One third the cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is Fire Proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter; nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not effect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all pains that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform state color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED, and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box,		$5 50
10	" keg,	9 50
20	" half barrel,	16 00
40	" one barrel,	30 00

We have in stock, of our manufacture, roofing materials, etc,. at the following low prices.

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½ cents per square foot,

3000 rolls 3 ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½ cents per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½ cents per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed. Sample orders solicited.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & MAIDEN LANE, New York.
12-3

S. S. Fowler's

"Cash and One Price Store"

Continues to Take the Lead in Selling

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Notions, Carpets,
Boots & Shoes, Groceries,
Hats & Caps, Provisions, &c.

Business on a Cash basis
Large Stock to select from.
Good Goods at "bottom prices."
Large sales at a small expense.

Please make a personal examination and satisfy yourself that you can save money by buying at

FOWLER'S

Water Street, E. City, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY.
N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being L

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

KEYSTONE Printing Ink Co!

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing Inks,

(*Book and News Black.*)

135 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILAELPHIA.

Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK SOLD to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Dying and entirely Free from Setting Off.

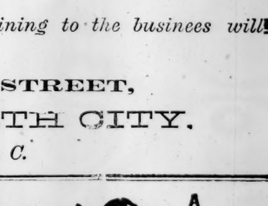
Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers.

Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 North Third

GOOD NEWS!



The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soap and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach low Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

See for two stamps. Address,
St. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
Mo

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements to all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store.

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Oysters—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable terms. Give me a call.

JONES

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at he old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

Special Terms for Permanent Board
Board, 1st and 2nd floors per day $2 50
" 3rd and 4th " " 2 00

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

CATARRH.—A subscriber, who says that there is no such thing as a sure cure for catarrh in the head, recommends full and frequent use of water to cleanse the nostrils. When the head is very stuffy and heavy, warm water should be used with the occasional addition of a little salt. Pulverized or ground sugar, to be used as a snuff, is also recommended. Another advised the application of ground sugar with a camel's hair brush. Another says that if catarrh is not chronic, but arises from a recent cold, a liberal use of cayenne pepper at meals will effect a cure.

TO RID ROOMS, BEDDING, ETC., OF BUGS.—Procure from an apothecary a solution of corrosive sublimate, called "bug poison." Apply this with a brush to all the cracks in bedsteads, bureaus, behind bureau and washstand drawers, etc., once a week, after the room has been swept and dusted. If the vermin are in the walls, wet some common, strong smoking tobacco, and with a knife blade thrust into all the cracks above and below the baseboard around the room. This will eradicate the pests, as I have proved, in a few weeks. The rooms must be carefully looked over, occasionally, until spring, when a few bugs may appear in March, but after spring house cleaning they will be gone until a new importation arrives with new servants.

A VICTIM TO KITCHEN SLOPS.—Some fifteen or more years ago a young man in a Pennsylvania village built him a house and store and commenced trading. Just beneath and to one side of the man's sleeping room was a filthy pool several feet in diameter, caused by the kitchen slops which flowed from the sink out through a leaden pipe. In the spring following the occupation of the premises, the wife was taken sick of bilious fever, but after a long illness recovered. The next autumn the man took the fever and died. The store and goods were sold to satisfy the New York creditors, paying some twenty-five or thirty cents on a dollar. Thus ended the life and usefulness of a young, active, and highly respectable man, a probable victim to slops. To be so engrossed in the pursuit of earthly goods as to forget the simplest and plainest laws of health and common decency, is, to say the least, poor policy.

Questions and Answers.

Has any successful treatment been decided upon for curing or preventing the foot and mouth disease among cattle?

It is said that cattle affected with the cowpox do not contract the foot and mouth disease, even though living among a herd largely infected with it; therefore vaccinating them is considered a preventive.

Is there a remedy for the white scab on fruit trees?

Dr. Phillips, of Oxford university, recommends painting the trees thus affected with linseed oil.

If a lawn is defective from the growth of coarse grass or weeds, what is the treatment prescribed?

Either pull up all the noxious growth immediately after a rain, when the earth is soft, or summer fallow the ground for one season, taking care to keep the surface stirred and clean all the time. This last mode is reserved usually for desperate cases, as pulling up or cutting out the weeds is attended with less expense and loss of time.

Is there any cure for grub in the heads of sheep?

Grub in the head is caused, as most farmers know, by a little fly that lays its eggs in the sheep's nostrils; these eggs hatch out small worms, which crowd up into the head. A remedy advised is to blow tobacco smoke up the nostrils.

Many lambs die when about about one month old without any apparent cause. What is the cause?

The dying of lambs is often the result of taking too much milk, which coagulates in the second stomach of the animal. A preventive is often found in the liberal salting of both ewes and lambs; the treatment prescribed is turning the ewes on a thinner pasture, to reduce the quantity of milk, and giving the lambs a small quantity of salts in some ginger tea.

Does sawdust furnish a satisfactory manure?

Sawdust alone is not a manure, but it is an excellent absorbent, hence after having been used as bedding, for instance, contains manurial influences, which are due, of course, to the matters absorbed.

Fruit Garden.

Most of the fruits cultivated in this department, except grapes, will have been readily gathered, and the main will be to take such care of the plants as will secure an abundant crop next year.

Cut away the old raspberry canes that have been fruited, and burn. Tie up the new growth to stakes or other support, allowing only four or five canes to each plant; shorten these to about four feet, and the laterals at eighteen inches. It is well to give the rows a dressing of manure, leaving it on all winter.

Cut out the blackberry canes which have fruited, and tie up the new ones; do not let them grow over five or six feet high, and keep the laterals to eighteen inches.

Mildew sometimes appears just as the grape is about to color, when this happens, dust freely with sulphur, and trust to the rains to wash it off before the fruit is gathered. In picking for market do not handle the bunches; scissors are made which hold the bunch after cutting it.

Apply manure to the surface to fertilize and mulch currants and gooseberries. If no manure is used, put on a mulch of litter.

Gather the fruit from dwarf trees as fast as it matures. Do not allow pears to mellow on the trees, but when the stem parts readily from the tree pick and lay away on shelves in a cool fruit-room to color and ripen.—*Agriculturist.*

Concrete Floors.

A correspondent of the *Building News* says: Nothing can be better to exclude rats than to concete the surface of the ground beneath wood floors; not only for this, but also to prevent the growth of vegetable matter, and to prevent, as well, damp rising. All ground floors, whether wood, paved or tiled, should have a layer of concrete three inches to four inches thick between them and the soil. I have been in the habit of doing this for years, and all such houses have dry floors and are vermin proof, as far as the latter are concerned, as rats cannot disturb well made concrete. The concrete should be made of moderately fine gravel (broken flint or glass added to it as an improvement) mixed with Portland cement, in the proportion of one of cement to seven of gravel. Not too much water should be used, but the cement must be thoroughly mixed with gravel, and when deposited in place, well trodden or beaten with a grass beater. Three or four inches, at most, is sufficient in thickness.

Why We Cough.

An Italian investigator has been studying the cause of coughs, and has come to the conclusion that they are the result of the presence of a parasitic fungus in the air passages. In severe cases the parasite multiplies and takes possession of the lung cell. Quinine is said to possess the power of stopping the microscopic fungi, and is therefore recommended as a remedy. The Italian doctor who successfully used a powder composed of the chlorhydrate of quinine, one part; bicarbonate of soda, one part; gum arabic, twenty parts. The soda is intended to dissolve the mucus, the gum arabic to increase the adherence of the powder on the bronchial passages. The blowing in of the powder should take place during a deep inspiration of the patient, so that it may penetrate the windpipe, the chief seat of the microscopic fungus. The remedy, whatever may be the truth of the theory on which it is founded, has the merit of simplicity, and if its application did little good, it could not do much harm.

THE FIGHT IN NORTHFIELD.

Accounts by Witnesses of the Struggle with Robbers---Heroism and Death of a Bank Cashier.

It appears, says a correspondent writing of the attempted bank robbery in Northfield, Minn., that three common looking men rode into the town and tied their horses in front of a store. They did not appear to have any particular business, but sauntered about and chatted with several citizens on ordinary topics. At two o'clock a party of six more men rode leisurely across the bridge leading to town in couples. No sooner had they crossed the river than they all drew revolvers, and, putting their horses into a full gallop, dashed through the street shouting to the people on the walks to get inside the stores, and ornamenting their shouts with the most fiendish curses and imprecations. While the attention of the citizens was called to the proceedings of these villains, the three that had arrived earlier rushed into the bank, and leaped over the counter. One accosted Mr. Haywood and asked if he was the cashier. He replied that he was not, but they insisted that he should open the safe, which he had closed immediately after Mr. Taisey had left. The robber brandished a knife and told him that unless he opened it, he would cut his throat from ear to ear. Mr. Haywood replied that he would have to cut it then, for he could not open the safe. Just at this moment firing was heard outside, and the robbers called to their comrades to "charge out of the bank." The men leaped over the counter; one of them fired at Mr. Bunker, a clerk, wounding him in the shoulder, and another turned and pointed his pistol at Mr. Haywood, who stooped beneath the counter as quickly as possible, but not soon enough, as the fatal shot entered his right temple, while only the upper portion of his head was visible. The men rushed from the bank, leaped on their horses and joined the remainder of the gang.

The outside robbers, after making the dash into the town, gathered about the bank, on the steps of which one of them met a merchant. The robber seized this man by the throat and threatened to "blow his head off if he squealed," but he succeeded in getting away, and ran up the street crying: "Murder! Robbers!" Two shots, both harmless, were dispatched after him, and these shots, together with the cries of the man, caused the citizens to know that the invaders were something more than a gang of reckless, drunken fellows. Pistols and guns were quickly secured, and from the second story window of a building opposite the bank a young man named Wheeler picked off one of the robbers, shooting him through the heart. Another shot, thought to be from Wheeler, prostrated another villain, and they found it was time to beat a retreat. It was at this time that the inside men were called out. A third robber was hit, but as his comrades rode off they picked him up and slung him on a horse in front of one of them.

Mr. Wilcox's story is as follows: Mr. Haywood occupied the cashier's seat at the desk situated at the end of the counter. Mr. Bunker and myself occupied seats at the desk, Mr. Bunker being nearest the opening at the corner. The first thing we knew the three men were upon or over the counter, with revolvers presented at our heads, one of them exclaiming: "Throw up your hands, for we intend to rob the bank, and if you hallo we will blow your brains out," and we could not do otherwise than comply. They then asked which was the cashier, to which Mr. Haywood replied: "He is not in." They then sprung over the counter and demanded the safe to be opened. Addressing each in turn they said: "You are the cashier," which each denied. Seeing Haywood seated at the cashier's desk, one of the ruffians went up to him with his long narrow bareled pistol and said: "You are the cashier; now open the safe." Mr. Haywood said: "It is a time lock, and cannot be opened now." One of the men then went into the vault, the door being open, also the outer door of the safe. Haywood at once sprung forward and closed the door of the vault, shutting the robber in, when another of the men seized Haywood by the collar and dragged him away from the door and released the incarcerated robber.

The man who came out of the vault—a slim, dark complexioned man, with a black mustache—then called to the other to seize the silver which was lying loose (about fifteen dollars) and put it in the sack. They did not do this, but seized about twelve dollars in scrip, and put it into a two bushel flour sack which they had with them. The dark complexioned man, who appeared to be the leader, then again attacked Haywood, insisting upon his opening the safe, threatening to cut his throat if he did not, and actually drawing a big knife across his throat. The heroic and faithful teller, however, was not to be deterred from his duty, and would rather sacrifice his life than betray his trust. Some few moments—it seemed ages to the bewildered and terror stricken bookkeeper—were spent in Haywood's struggling to break from the murderous villain and gain his liberty. At length he broke away, and regaining his feet ran toward the door, crying: "Murder!" The man at once struck him with a pistol, and knocked him down, and dragging him to the safe door, commanded him to open it. But the intrepid clerk stolidly refused, when the villain shot at him but did not hit him. Evidently the shot was intended to intimidate rather than to injure, but the scoundrel had reckoned without his host, for the effect was lost upon Haywood. But upon the discharge of the pistol Bunker made a start for the back door, and ran for dear life, one of the robbers pursuing and firing, the shot taking effect in the shoulder. Bunker, however, reached the street, and ran to Dr. Coomb's office.

The statement of Mr. G. E. Bates, who witnessed that part of the affair which occurred in the streets, is interesting. Mr. Bates said that about eleven o'clock his attention was called to four men who came from over the river. They came over the bridge, and were mounted on four splendid horses. The men were well dressed, and Mr. Bates says four nobler looking fellows he never saw, but there was a reckless, bold swagger about them that seemed to indicate that they would be rough and dangerous fellows to handle. Altogether he did not like the looks of them. Again, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, as he was standing at the entrance of the store talking to Mr. C. C. Waldo, commercial traveler from Council Bluffs, he saw the same men ride past—three came up the street from Mill square and one down street, meeting within thirty feet of the bank. They dismounted and tied their horses to the hitching posts, and two, he thought, went into the bank and two came down to the staircase leading up into the upper stories of Lee & Hitchcock's building, and here they stood leaning against the banisters, talking. Commenting upon their fine physique and upon their unusually good mounts, Mr. Bates and Mr. Waldo withdrew to the rear end of the store to look over some sample trusses. They had not long been so occupied when they heard several shots fired in rapid succession, and the thought flashed upon the mind of Bates at once that the bank was in danger, Mr. Waldo stating that he cried out: "Them men are going for the town; they mean to rob the bank," although Mr. Bates does not recollect saying anything, he became so excited. He remembers, however, rushing to the door, and seeing some men riding up from the bank; they came riding toward him with long pistols in their hands and called out: "Get in there." Mr. Bates at once seized a shotgun and ran back to the door, but the gun would not go off. He then put down the gun and seized a seven-shooter, which was not loaded, and as the men came down again (they were riding to and fro, evidently intent upon keeping people from going toward the bank), he standing behind the door jambs, called out: "Now I've got you," and pointed the empty pistol as if drawing a bead on them. They turned their horses suddenly and fired at Mr. Bates, the ball crashing through the plate glass. This ruse he practiced over and over again with the same effect. There were other men at the bank firing down the street. The next he saw was Mr. J. S. Allen running down the street from the bank, and two shots were fired at him.

Mr. Manning, of Mill square, whose store is in the same block as the bank, next came upon the scene. He ran out of his store with a Remington repeating rifle, and took a deliberate aim and fired from the corner, Mr. Bates calling out: "Jump back now, or they'll get you." Next Mr. J. B. Hide came up with a double barreled shotgun and discharged the two barrels and retired to reload. The Rev. Phillips also took a turn at the scoundrels, and L. Stacey delivered a cool, deliberate aim. Mr. Bates next heard a report over his head, and saw one of the desperadoes fall from his horse. The horse made a faltering plunge forward and then suddenly stopped, and the man pitched over on his face to the ground, and in a few moments was dead. This shot was fired by Henry Wheeler from an old carbine from out one of the windows of the Dampier House. Mr. Manning was still firing, and as he crept to the corner to fire Mr. Waldo called: "Take good aim before you fire." Immediately after the shot one of the horses started up the street, and the rider begun to reel and sway to and fro, and suddenly fell to the ground, just opposite Eldridge's store. Another horseman immediately rode up, dismounted, and spoke to the prostrate man, who was stretched out at full length, supporting himself on his outstretched arms, when he rolled over on his back. Then the other man took from him his cartridge belt and two pistols, and, remounting his horse, rode off.

Another horseman, finding Mr. Manning's fire too hot, dismounted from his horse and got on the other side of it for protection, when an unerring ball from the Remington brought the horse down, the man running behind some boxes which were piled beneath the staircase before mentioned, and now ensued a lively fusillade between this fellow and Manning, the scoundrel keeping himself well under cover. But a ball from Wheeler's musket struck the fellow in the leg, half way above the knee. He at once changed his pistol to the left hand, and grasped the wounded limb with the right, still trying to get at Manning. Finding himself getting weak, he turned and limped off up the street, but seeing Bates with a pistol in his hand, he sent a ball whizzing past that gentleman, grazing the side of his cheek and the bridge of his nose, and burying itself in a collar box in the store. Mr. Bates says he feels the ring of that ball in his ear still, and the ball, he says, he will ever keep as a souvenir of the hottest day Northfield ever saw. The man limped away as he got opposite to Mr. Morris' store, when he cried out to his retreating companions: "My God, boys, you are not going to leave me; I am shot." One of the party, riding a sorrel horse with light tail and mane, turned and took the wounded man up behind him.

Woman's Rights.

An exchange says: On the return trip of the excursion train from Harper's Ferry a lady, whose avoirdupois is something in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, having ridden a long distance, "standing and in silence," approached a high-toned young man, who was enjoying two seats all to himself:

"Sir," said the fat lady, "can you not make room for me on that seat?"

"Well, 'pon honor, madam, I am sorry but I am—ah reserving this for me wife ah, pon word I am," was the reply.

The old lady swelled up nearly twice her natural size, and, having taken in a full supply of breath, she let out with: "You nasty gold spectacled snob, you ain't got no more of a wife than I have; you are trying to save that seat so as you can put on airs and lay down and go to sleep when you feel like it. Git up out of thar or I'll smother you to death with my shawl."

"Well, madam."

"Don't madam me, I'm single; git up, I tell you," and with that she seized the young man by the back of the neck and raised him as high as the roof of the car would admit, and calmly dropped into the vacated seat, much to the merriment of the excursionists, who were just in the proper mood for fun and frolic.

As the young Dundreary gazed at the old lady munching a pie he muttered to himself: "Well, 'pon my life!" but the fat woman gave him a glance, and he rushed into another car and took a seat on a wood box.

How He Was Interviewed.

Captain Coffin, a reporter of the *World*, was detailed to interview John Morrissey on some topic of public interest with which Mr. Morrissey did not wish his name to be publicly connected. The captain knew this, and felt certain that he would not learn anything from him if he told his business; so he had recourse to strategy. Coffin, who was for many years a sea captain, is a short, thick-set, dark complexioned middle aged man, who looks as little like a literary character as he does like an angel. Feeling sure, therefore, that he would not be suspected, he approached Mr. Morrissey one fine afternoon, as he was standing in front of a hotel, and accosted him with a hearty: "How d'ye do, John?" Morrissey returned the salutation, supposing that Coffin was some old acquaintance he had forgotten, and on Coffin's invitation the two took a drink and entered into conversation. After a time the captain mentioned, in a casual sort of way, the topic on which he desired information, when Morrissey interrupted him with an: "Oh, pshaw, my dear sir, I know all about that. Now you see"—and so went on and told him all he wanted to know. When he had finished Coffin made his escape into a neighboring hotel, made some notes of all he had heard, and the following day "The Honorable John" was surprised to see his statements in print in the *World*. He says that was the only time a reporter ever got the best of him.—*Illustrated Weekly.*

A Love Story.

Harriet Martineau, in her novel, "Deerbrook," makes her plot turn upon the persistent efforts of Mr. Philip Enderby to marry Miss Ibbotson in spite of his mother's persistent efforts to prevent him. The tactics of the elderly lady are bold and original. When she hears from her gossips the rumor that her son is in love with Miss Ibbotson, she pooh-poohs the statement with the utmost assurance, though she knows it to be true. When her son comes to her and tells her he is engaged, she laughs in his face, and assures him he is mistaken. When he announces that he is going to be married, she tells him she knows better. When he writes a letter to Miss Ibbotson assuring her of his devotion, and begging her to pay no heed to the stories his mother has set going, the strenuous old lady gets hold of the letter on its way to the post office and burns it up. By this bold stroke she nearly wins the day, and makes her vaulting true. However, she is finally defeated, and the lovers are happily married in spite of her.

Family Fire Escape.

An English inventor has patented a contrivance for escaping from the upper stories of a building while the lower portion is wrapped in flames. The machine is a flexible canvas shoot, strongly fixed to an iron rim, which forms its mouth, and is so adjusted as to admit of ready access to the bag. A strong iron stauchion, adjusted to the rim, admits of its being fixed to a window; the shoot is then allowed to gently drop, and is seized by some one outside. The person descending has merely to stretch knees and elbows out, by which means the rapidity of transit can be regulated, and in a few seconds he is deposited safely on the ground. In case excess of nervousness should prevent any one from following the inventor's directions, a too rapid descent can be prevented by the person at the bottom of the shoot twisting it for some distance, and gradually unfolding the twist as the occupant descends.

They had a bread famine at San Francisco on the fifth of July, owing to the patriotism of the journeymen bakers, who refused to bake on the centennial fourth.

How They Shoot.

All the members of the American rifle team fire lying on their back, and yet no two of them hold their rifles in exactly the same position. Gen. Dakin, in firing, lies on his back and rests the rifle on his right knee, which is doubled up and supported by the left leg. Frequently when one thinks he is about to fire he assumes a sitting posture, and makes some alteration in the wind gauge or of some other part of the rifle. After firing he rises from the ground and, going back to the camp stool, commences to clean and load his rifle for the next shot, with equal coolness whether he has made a bull's-eye or only an outer. The work of cleaning the breech loading rifle used by the team is a very elaborate one. First, a ramrod, with a brush on the head, is dipped in water and passed clear through the barrel from the lower end. Next, another ramrod, with a piece of oiled flannel fastened on the end, is shoved through the barrel, the interior of which is afterward submitted to a vigorous rubbing by a piece of cloth or chamois. The man on the American team who assumes apparently a comfortable position in shooting is Col. Farwell. When shooting he lies partly on his back and partly on his side, his cheek resting on a little cushion, which, in turn, rests on the butt of his rifle. The barrel passes over the upper side of his left foot. The position thus gained is one which might be assumed if he were about to take a comfortable nap. The man who fires most quickly in the team is Mr. Allen. He is tall, slightly but strongly built, and has a bronzed, hardy look. When his turn comes to fire he sits down on the ground quickly, and throwing up his legs, brings them down in a crossed position. His rifle rests in the angle formed by his crossed legs, and he spends but little time in taking aim. One of the steadiest shots in the team is Mr. Rathbone. He is a man just past middle life, and has something the appearance of a farmer. The fact that he stoops and wears glasses makes him appear older than he really is. His rifle, like himself, has an old look. When seated on a camp stool leaning over the little box containing the mallet, sponges, pieces of flannel, and other requirements of a well equipped rifle, with his spectacles on the end of his nose, picking out slowly each article he may want to use, one might imagine that Mr. Rathbone was making rather than loading his rifle. In shooting he assumes a back position nearly similar to that in which Mr. Fulton shoots. The appearance and shooting positions of Major Fulton, Col. Gildersleeve and Mr. Bodine are too well known to need description.

A Greek Wedding.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* says: I was fortunate enough to be in Patras on the occasion of a Greek wedding, which is an interesting and peculiar ceremony. Weddings among the Greeks are for the most part solemnized in the evening and at home, and from the nature of the rite must be very trying to the persons principally concerned. A small table is placed in the center of the room, on one side of which stand the bride and bridegroom, each holding a long lighted candle, on the opposite side the officiating priests. Behind the former the best man takes his place; he has an important part to fill in the ceremony, and is ranked as a relation from the time of the marriage. The room is of course brilliantly lighted, and the numerous guests throng as closely as they can toward the center in order to gain the better view. Many prayers are chanted by the priests and their assistants, unintelligible even to the ears of a classical scholar, with the exception of the often repeated "*Kyrie eleison*," which forms so prominent a part in almost every Greek service. There is very elaborate ritual—the signing bride and bridegroom on the forehead three times with the ring, the blessing two wreaths which are afterward placed on their heads by the best man, and at a later part of the rite interchanged over and over again, the drinking of wine three times from the same cup, the kissing by both of the office book and of the priest's hand who has made them one, and, finally, the strangest part of the ceremony, when the clergy, closely followed by the bridegroom hand in hand, the best man and the nearest relatives of the newly married couple make the tour of the table three times. This is said to be a relic of heathen days, while the drinking of wine from the same cup has been continued from the Jews.

When the ceremony, which lasts three-quarters of an hour, is over, and the young couple have been duly kissed and congratulated by their assembled friends, the festive part of the evening begins. Servants appear on the scene carrying large trays heaped with bonbons, sugar plums, and artificial fruit of different sorts. These are presented to the guests, who are expected to help themselves liberally and to take to their friends at home as much as they care to carry. Cooling drinks of various kinds are also brought in never ending supply, and the evening ends sometimes with a ball, sometimes with the departure of bride and bridegroom for their own home.

Grapes as Food.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: We have on former occasions referred to the value of fruits as articles of diet, both in health and in sickness. Grapes may deservedly claim a high rank among the fruits in this respect. They contain a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with potassium salts—a combination which does not tend to irritate, but, on the contrary, to soothe the stomach, and which is consequently used to advantage even in dyspepsia. According to Dr. Hartsen, of Cannes, in France, who has recently contributed an article on the subject to a foreign medical journal, the organic acids in the grape, especially tartaric acid, deserves more consideration than they generally have received. Their nutritive value has, he thinks, been much underated. It is known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly careful research may show that they are convertible into fats. Dr. Hartsen thinks that they should be ranked with the carbo-hydrates as food. They have been found a valuable diet in fever, and the success of the "grape cures" in the Tyrol and other parts of Europe appears to show that they are positively beneficial in other diseases. No doubt the good results of a residence at these establishments are in a measure to be ascribed to the climate and the general hygienic discipline adopted. The advantage does not wholly consist in the fact that so many pounds of grapes are eaten daily, but partly because other less healthful things are not eaten; and pure air and exercise are also important elements in the curative treatment. But, after giving all due weight to these allied influences, we must allow no small fraction of the beneficial result to the grapes.

Sensible Assertion.

The Colorado *Farmer*, published at Denver, utters the following truthful sentiment: Now is the time when the intelligent and educated farmer is going to have the advantage over the one who does not keep himself posted. When times are good, any one who knows how to raise good crops makes money. But when the country seems to have too much of everything in it, the man who picks up the improvements first, and who has raised good big crops cheap, is the man for the times; and we have to say that no man of brains, who has taken up farming for a business, should quit it now; for he cannot sell out without loss, and the time is sure to come when he will do well.

A wealthy resident of Holland died in 1691 leaving large estates but no heirs of his own body. The property was appropriated by William of Orange. These estates are said to amount to $116,000,000, and have been withheld from the proper heirs, whose descendants have now taken steps to recover the same. Several of these heirs are in this country, one of them being Christian Metzger, a stone mason, of Buffalo.

Babies.

Bless their dear little hearts!—the veriest little tyrants on earth, yet the most abused of all humanity. From the very first advent of baby does his reign commence. Grandpa and grandma are the first to give into his sovereignty, and become willing victims to the little despot; then papa finds that he must tread softly, with slippered feet, open and close doors carefully, and omit smoking his pet cigar lest the fumes should choke baby. He also must quietly submit to having his eyes dug out, nose scratched, his hair and whiskers pulled out by the roots, all by way of amusement of baby.

And as for mamma, from the first tiny wail to the prolonged squall, she is equal to the emergency. She never tires of ministering to the wants of her little one. And how many times does she walk the floor, with baby in her arms, through the long hours of night, until nerves and back both give out in the struggle?

Then little two-year-old Johnnie, who heretofore has been the favorite, finds that he must abdicate in favor of the new arrival, even to the giving up of the goodies and sacrificing his most precious toys; while sister Minnie, a few years older, must leave her dolls and playthings to rock the cradle.

But, after all, even a baby's life is not all sunshine. They have their little trials and troubles, all the more difficult to bear, as they don't know why they suffer, or the cause of the treatment they receive. They are entirely at the mercy of whoever has the care of them, and sometimes—we will hope it is not often—they are intrusted to those unworthy the charge, who, in order to make them of as little trouble as possible, dose them with laudanum, under the name of "soothing syrups" and "cordials," until their senses are benumbed and their bodies diseased. What wonder, then, that they grow up delicate, sickly men and women?

And even when the mothers themselves have the whole care of their children, how many times are they rudely awakened from a sound sleep to be exhibited to admiring friends, who take turns in tossing, shaking, and covering them with kisses, until they have nearly frightened them to death. Then, no matter how cold the weather, their little neck and arms must be left bare, victims of their mother's vanity.

How often their little stomachs are overloaded until they are suffering aches and pains which we know not how to alleviate. And we oftentimes deem them cross babies when some refractory pin gets loose and is piercing and lacerating their tender flesh, until they are nearly crazed in their agony. I tell you, my friends, that babies are martyrs as well as tyrants.—*Ledger.*

A Curious Study in Currents.

At the gathering of people on the occasion of the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, a striking example and illustration was observed of the fact that a crowd lives only by the aid of the ascending current from the bodies of the persons composing it. The observer was sitting on the platform in front of Memorial hall, and all the space between this platform and the Main building, a space of probably one hundred and fifty feet in width by five hundred feet in length (of a dense crowd), was occupied by about forty thousand persons, standing as closely as comfort would allow. The air was quite warm, about seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit, and a light breeze was blowing from the west. There were many smokers in the crowd, and it was noticeable that the course of tobacco smoke, which showed white against the brown front of the Main Exhibition building, indicated the course of the current at different points. A breath of smoke on the outskirts of the crowd was dispersed irregularly. A puff of white smoke anywhere toward the middle of the crowd rose with great apparent rapidity until it was lost to sight by ascending above the line of roof of the building; the background of white clouds, with which the blue sky was then broken, not allowing it to be distinguished higher up. The swiftness with which the smoke rose showed that the ascending current in the center of so thickly thronged and so large a space was rapid. In fact, it showed a set of currents like those at a fire—on the outskirts tending toward the center, in the center upward.

How to Eat an Apple.

There is no fruit more serviceable to people than the apple, not only as a luxury, but as a wholesome, nutritious food. Apples contain sugar, gum, malic acid, and some valuable mineral matter. It is true that apples often produce indigestion and flatulence, but generally the cause is to be found in the manner in which they are eaten. It may not be known, but it is true, that an apple contains a great quantity of flavor, and when eaten hastily this air passes into the stomach with the pulp before it is liberated. In the stomach it becomes heated, expands, and causes flatulence in persons with weak digestion. Such persons should choose a fresh, mild, tart apple; with a silver bladed knife peel off the skin, and then scrape the apple to a fine pulp; now place it in the mouth and thoroughly mix it with saliva before swallowing it. This is very important. It may be placed on a thin slice of bread and eaten with it. If it is too troublesome to scrape the apple, then it should be chewed till every cell is broken down and the air liberated. Many believe apples are more wholesome if taken in the morning. If this be true, it is only because then the stomach is more vigorous. Thousands of the Swiss peasants make their entire supper on apples and bread, and thus preserve good health and nourish their bodies well. Physiologically, the apple acts as a stomachic by promoting digestion, and when taken in the morning it becomes a laxative.

The Turkish Empire.

The sultan of Turkey, who has just been dethroned, may pass into history as Murad the Unlucky. He came to the government just three months ago, in the middle of a violent and bewildering political commotion. He ascended a throne made vacant by the bloody death of his uncle, and, captured by the leaders of the palace conspiracy, was made sultan whether he would or no. Murad was thought to be a very tolerable prince, and great expectations were entertained of his reign. Nobody knows what has been going on in the shadow of the palace; but from time to time it has been given out that the new sultan was going to pieces very fast. Lately it was announced that his mind was a wreck, and that his deposition had become necessary. This step has now been fulfilled, and Abdul Hamed, brother of the failing Murad, and second son of the late Abdul Medjid, has been proclaimed his successor. Hamed is about thirty-four years old, and is reputed to be a fair sort of prince, as Turkish princes go, which is faint praise. Like his brother, he succeeds to the government of a distracted, wornout, and impoverished empire.

Too Aggravating.

Two young women met. They had not seen each other for two months. The following conversation ensued:

"Been to Long Branch. Where were you?"

"To Saratoga. Any offers?"

"Yes, nine; two of them counts. You have any?"

"Thirteen. One was an earl."

And that girl who had been to Long Branch went home and shed bitter tears of vexation, though the fact of the matter was they had neither of them had any offers at all, and both knew it. She has decided that another time she will let the other girl speak first, and tell her story afterward.

A lawyer was out sailing at Yarmouth a few days since, and as the boat went bowling along he enthusiastically exclaimed: "This is worth a dollar a minute!" About fifteen dollars' worth later this same gentleman was bending over the taffrail, faint and limp, casting his bread upon the waters, and declaring that he would never go out sailing again.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Democratic State convention reassembled at Saratoga to nominate a candidate for governor, left vacant by the declination of Horatio Seymour. Lucius Robinson, present controller of the State, was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination was thereupon made unanimous. Hon. John Kelly insisted upon his name being withdrawn from the electoral ticket, that honor might be conferred upon Horatio Seymour, which was done..... Lucius Robinson, the candidate of the New York Democracy for governor, was born in Greene county, in that State, in 1810, and on arriving at maturity, pursued the profession of law successfully. After serving as district attorney of his native county for a number of years, he was appointed commissioner o jchancery of New York city, holding the office from 1843 to 1846. Mr. Robinson distinguished himself as a member of the Assembly in 1859 and 1873. In 1861 he w a nominated for controller by the Union-Democratic-Republican party, and was elected by the unparalleled majority of 109,000. He was renominated and elected for a second term in 1863 by the Union-Republican party. In 1865 he was nominated for a third term by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1875 he was again elected controller on the Democratic ticket.

Nominations to Congress: New Jersey, second district, Dr. J. Howard Pugh, Rep.; Pennsylvania, twelfth, Hendrick B. Wright, Dem.; New York, twenty-seventh, Eldridge G. Lapham, Rep.; Massachusetts, ninth, W. W. Rice, Rep.; seventh, Benj. F. Butler, Rep..... The Republicans of Delaware, in convention at Dover, nominated Presidential electors and adopted a platform reciting the claims of the dominant party for continuance in power, and point with pride to the recent indorsements in Vermont and Maine; demand that all sectarianism shall be abolished from public schools; declare that the Democrats are actuated by party desires rather than the true interests of the country..... The Maryland Democratic convention to nominate Presidential electors adopted a platform favoring specie payments; praising the last House for its efforts toward retrenchment; opposes sectarian interference with public schools; and denounces Federal interposition with elections. ..... The New York police have been vigorously raiding the wealthy gambling saloons of late..... An insurrectionary movement is brewing in the Basque province of Spain..... The island of Messina, off Italy, has been shaken by an earthquake, and considerable damage done to buildings in the town of Reggio..... The Hollandine government suppressed a fair at Amsterdam, whereupon the inhabitants became so riotous as to necessitate action by the military. One of the rioters was killed and fourteen wounded..... The principal European powers have suggested a cessation of the Turco-Servian war, and the Porte promises to consider the situation..... The report is current in Alexandria that the war between Egypt and Abyssinia is to be renewed, the peace negotiations having failed..... Yellow fever is on the increase in Savannah..... The horse Petrarch won the famous English St. Leger stakes over nine competitors, beating the favorites.

The international rifle match between the teams of Ireland, Scotland, Canada, Australia and the United States was shot at Creedmoor, near New York city. By the terms of the match, the teams, of eight men each, were to shoot at eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yards range; the same to be repeated each day; the team scoring the highest aggregate for the two days to take the championship trophy. At the conclusion of he eight hundred yard shooting, the Americans had scored 550 points out of a possible six hundred; the Scotch and Irish each 535; the Australians 531, and the Canadians 5 1. At the nine hundred yard trial the Scotch scored 528, the Irish and Australians each 524, the Americans 518, and the Canadians 476. The score of the one thousand-yard range showed that the Scotch counted 523, the Irishmen making the same, the Americans 509, the Australians 490, and the Canadians 493. The total score for the day stood: Scotch, 1,586; Irish, 1,582; American, 1,577, Australian, 1,545; Canadian, 1,459. The finest individual shooting was by Johnson, of the Irish team; he making fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes at eight hundred yards, and counting a full score of seventy-five. At the one thousand-yard range, Mitchell, of the Scotchmen, secured seventy-three out of a possible seventy-five, with fourteen bull's-eyes and an "inner." The shooting at the eight hundred-yard range on the second day resulted in the Scotch and Americans tieing at 525, the Australians making 522, the Irish, 502, and the Canadians 492. On the nine hundred-yard range the Americans did better shooting than the other teams and scored 515, the Australians 494, Irish 485, Scotch 462, and the Canadians 465. The enthusiasm in the crowd of visitors manifested itself when it was announced that the Americans led the total score by forty-four points over the Scotch, who led the Irish but four points who in turn led the Australians by eight; the Canadians being practically out of the match. The shooting at the one thousand-yard range was carried on under the most intense excitement, the crowd bursting into cheers of approbation as their respective champions made "bulls." The score showed that the Irish had made the fine score of 535; the Americans 509, Australians 501, Scotch 489, and the Canadians 476; making the aggregate day's shooting: Americans, 1,549; Irish, 1,522; Scotch, 1,476; Australians, 1,517; Canadians, 1,433. Aggregate for the two days: Americans, 3,126; Irish, 3,104; Scotch and Australians tieing at 3,062; Canadians, 2,923—thus giving the Americans the championship, with the Irish second place. At the one thousand-yard range Mr. Millner, of the Irish team made a full score of seventy-five, with fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes—an event never equaled in match or target practice. The American team consisted of Ransom Rathbone, H. A. Gildersleeve, John Bodine, W. B. Farwell, L. Weber, I. L. Allen, T. S. Dakin and Henry Fulton.

The funeral of ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise was attended in Richmond, Va., by an immense concourse of people of all nationalities, as well as military and civic societies..... Advices from Natal, South America, are to the effect that the natives are defeating the Boers at all points, and that the president of the Transvaal republic has been requested to ask England to accept the country as a province in order that the people may be protected..... While Daniel Bourne, a dissipated butcher, of New York city, was beating his wife, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Seabourgh, interfered to protect the woman, when Danie picked up a stick of wood and beat Mrs. Seabourgh about the head until she died. He was secured..... Congressional nominations: Connecticut, first district Joseph R. Hawley, Rep.; Tennessee, eighth, J. P. C. Atkins, Dem.; first, L. McFarland, Dem.... Two masked men boarded the express car on the Utah Central railroad a few miles west of Salt Lake City, and binding the Wells Fargo & Co.'s messenger, took $15,000 from the safe and escaped..... A man died in a New York hospital in terrible agony from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a pet spitz dog a few weeks previous..... By a collision on the Lehigh road, near White Haven, Pa., three locomotives and fourteen cars were wrecked. The train hands saved themselves by jumping.

The Rhode Island bleachery and dye works at Providence were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $100,000..... An elevator loaded with goods, under the charge of three men, in a St. Louis shoe store, broke and fell four stories, instantly killing one man and seriously injuring the others..... Terrific hurricanes have visited many of the West India islands, doing much damage..... Boston's "Old Swith" church has been sold for $400,000, to be used as a historical museum..... The report of the cotton crop for the year just passed shows there were 4,669,288 bales raised in this country, of which 3,252,994 bales were exported, 1,356,598 were used in manufactures in this country of which the North m mills took 1,211,598 bales and the Southern mills 145,000. ..... Congressional nominations: New York, twenty-second district, Geo. W. Smith, Dem.; Ohio, sixth, E. B. Hall, Greenback; Alabama, fourth, James T. Rapier (col.), Rep..... Gen. Terry's command has broken up and all the troops are on their way home with the exception of two regiments, which will winter at the mouth of Tongue river.

The Turkish government ordered a tenday's armistice to talk over matters relating to the troubles in her colonies..... Gen. Crook's command has had an engagement with the Indians. A large village was surprised by Col. Mills, with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men, and entirely destroyed. Custer's Little Big Horn guidon was recaptured, with valuable stores of robes, ponies and plunder.